

THE
AMERICAN PRACTITIONER:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

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THE AMERICAN PRACTITIONER.

DECEMBER, 1877.

Certainly it is excellent discipline for an author to feel that he must say all that he has to say in the fewest possible words, or his reader is sure to skip them; and in the plainest possible words, or his reader will certainly misunderstand them. Generally, also, a downright fact may be told in a plain way; and we want downright facts at present more than anything else.—RUSKIN.

Original Communications.

TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER.

BY L. J. WOOLEN, M. D.

It is not my intention, in the present paper, to enter into a discussion of the identity or non-identity of typhoid and typho-malarial fever. I do not deny that the pathological lesions found in the two diseases may be identical; however, in typho-malarial fever we meet with certain symptoms and phenomena that do not belong to true typhoid. The study of eleven cases of typho-malarial fever that have lately come under my observation—ten of which occurred in one family—has led to the preparation of this paper. I purpose taking up the various symptoms met with in the cases lately treated, and compare them with the same or similar symptoms that occur in ordinary cases of typhoid fever.

Temperature.—The temperature in *severe* cases of typho-malarial fever is, in the beginning, higher than in typhoid. In one of the cases alluded to, the patient, on the morning of the day that he first took to his bed, had a temperature of 106°. This continued for forty-eight hours, when the tem-

perature went down to 103° ; and the pulse, which before had been as high as 130, came down under the influence of *veratrum viride* to 90. The high temperature and fast pulse continuing for a long time, led me to make an unfavorable prognosis in the commencement of his attack. Dr. Stokes, in his lectures on fever, says, "that a very high temperature in the beginning of an attack of fever is evidence that it is not typhoid." But a high temperature in the commencement of a fever does not exclude typho-malarial; it only renders the prognosis very grave.

The morning and the evening temperature in typho-malarial vary more than in typhoid fever. In the latter we usually have a difference of from one to two degrees in the morning and the evening temperature, whereas in typho-malarial the difference will often be from two to three degrees.

The Pulse.—No differential inference can be drawn from the pulse. In mild cases of either disease, the pulse may not be much above the normal standard. A fast pulse in either disease indicates great danger. In typhoid fever a pulse of 120 or more, continuing without abatement for two or three days, nearly always points to a fatal termination: I think the same rule holds good in typho-malarial fever. In one of my eleven cases, however, a young lady of nineteen, the pulse was above 120 for three or four days, and during one evening and night was above 150, and yet she recovered. Bronchitis had been present from the first, and during the second week pneumonia developed in the lower lobe of the right lung. At the time her pulse was 150, she was suffering with great tumefaction of the throat, diphtheritic patches being scattered over the tonsils. I attributed the increased frequency of the pulse mainly to the swollen condition of the throat, the respirations being at the time over forty per minute.

The Tongue.—In typho-malarial fever, the tongue differs but little if any from what we observe in pure typhoid. In mild cases the tongue is coated with white fur at the commencement, and as the disease advances redness at the tip, and oftentimes in the center, occurs. In the more severe

cases, the tongue becomes as heavily coated and as dry as in typhoid; sordes collect upon the teeth and on the lips, as in the latter disease.

Diarrhœa.—In most cases of typho-malarial fever diarrhœa comes on as the disease advances, although I think that in this disease it is not so constant and so troublesome as in typhoid of equal severity. Iliac tenderness and tympanitis accompany all of the severe cases.

The head symptoms differ somewhat in the two diseases. In some cases of each disease we have the low, muttering delirium; but the dull expression and listless eye belong more to typhoid than to typho-malarial. When delirium occurs in typho-malarial fever, it is apt to be more active than in typhoid, and the eye does not, to the same extent, lose its brilliancy and natural appearance. Headache is present as often in typho-malarial as in typhoid fever. When severe in the commencement of an attack, it is of unfavorable import. Epistaxis may be present in this as in typhoid fever.

Hemorrhage from the bowels may occur in typho-malarial fever, but less often than in typhoid. I remember but one case occurring in my practice where hemorrhage from the bowels was at all alarming. The patient, a young lady of twenty-five years of age, was seized with typho-malarial fever, and in the second week of her sickness fearful hemorrhage of the bowels came on at the hour when she had previously been having a chill. The hemorrhage returned at the same time for two or three nights, and the patient finally succumbed. Previous to her attack she had deprived herself of sleep, nursing her father, mother and two brothers, who were sick with intermittent fever. In the beginning of her attack her case seemed to be like the others; but soon the typhoid symptoms set in, with high temperature and fast pulse.

The skin, in typho-malarial, is not as dry as in typhoid fever. In the latter disease we may have diaphoresis in, perhaps, one-third of the cases, but it will be less marked than in typho-malarial; and in the latter disease it is rare for a case to continue a week without free perspiration taking place.

The peculiar eruption of typhoid fever is but seldom seen in typho-malarial; indeed it is so seldom present in true typhoid, as seen in country practice, that it merits but little notice.

Complications.—The various complications that are sometimes met with during the progress of typhoid, may arise with equal frequency in typho-malarial fever.

Bronchitis is oftener seen in typho-malarial than in typhoid fever. Of the eleven cases recently treated, four were found to be suffering from bronchitis at the very beginning of their sickness. Usually the bronchitis is not severe, but those who have bronchitis at the beginning are more liable to pneumonia, during the progress of their sickness, than those who are free from bronchitis at the start. Thus two of the four cases that began with bronchitis were attacked with pneumonia during the progress of their fever, while those who did not have bronchitis at the onset were free from pneumonia during the continuance of the fever.

Inflammation of the parotid glands may occur in this as well as in typhoid fever. Of the eleven cases heretofore alluded to, one suffered with parotitis ending in suppuration. The parotid gland became involved during the second week of the disease, and soon suppurated. This caused an elevation of temperature, and an increased frequency of the pulse, for two or three days; but at no time was the patient in immediate danger. From what I have seen of this complication in typhoid fever, I feel confident that Trousseau's opinion of its almost uniform fatality is erroneous. Where suppuration of the parotid gland comes on, in very advanced stages of typhoid fever, the prognosis is unfavorable; but if it occur early in the disease, before the strength is exhausted, the complication is not an alarming one.

Sore throat occurred in three of the eleven cases. In one only was diphtheritic deposit noticed. In the other two cases there were redness and swelling of the tonsils, pharynx and uvula, but no deposit of any character.

Perforation of the Intestine.—This complication may occur in either typhoid or typho-malarial fever. One of the eleven

cases of typho-malarial fever last treated died of peritonitis, the result of perforation. The case was an exceedingly mild one, the patient being able to walk about the town and attend to light work up to within twelve hours of the occurrence of perforation. In his case the remissions were distinctly marked, the temperature being at 102° in the evening and from 98° to 100° in the morning. Forty-eight hours before perforation took place, his temperature (at 8 o'clock A. M.) was normal. He had bronchitis at the beginning of his attack. Eighteen hours before perforation occurred, he visited me at my office, and for the first time during his illness complained that the walk fatigued him. He was suffering with pain referred to the pit of the stomach. The pain was not very severe, but was heavy and sickening in character, causing him to bend his body forward while sitting in a chair. That night, while at stool, he was attacked with a sharp pain in the bowels, followed by a severe chill that lasted half an hour. When I saw him, five hours afterward, the abdomen was tympanitic, and all the symptoms of grave peritonitis were present. During the progress of his sickness his bowels were constipated. The first symptoms of diarrhœa occurred just previous to the time that perforation took place.

Treatment.—In the management of typho-malarial fever, it must be borne in mind that the disease partakes of the character both of typhoid and remittent fever. Thus, while we nourish and stimulate the patient, as in typhoid fever, we must administer such remedies as will modify or control the malarial element that enters so conspicuously into the disease. In the beginning of a case reference must be had to the fact that the disease will last a long time, and hence from the very start the strength of the patient must be kept up. This is best accomplished by rest in the recumbent posture, and by proper nourishment. Where milk agrees with a patient, it is by far the best article that can be given. Beef-tea and animal broths will also be found useful. As the disease advances, and the patient becomes enfeebled, it will be necessary to administer stimulants freely.

Purgatives, as a rule, must be avoided from the beginning. If the bowels have been constipated for some days, it may be necessary to administer a mild aperient. For this purpose, nothing will be found better than the simple syrup of rhubarb. Its secondary effects are astringent, and there need be no fear that diarrhoea will result from its administration.

Diaphoresis may be encouraged by giving the spirits of Mindererus. I usually add ten or fifteen drops of the tincture of digitalis to the Mindererus, especially in those cases attended with bronchitis. The digitalis, being a heart tonic, is useful in keeping up the strength of that organ.

Where the tongue is dry, it will be proper, in most cases, to give fifteen or twenty drops of the dilute muriatic acid in a wine-glassful of water every three or four hours.

Turpentine stupes to the abdomen, in those cases attended with tympanitic distension of the bowels, will be useful.

Complications, when they arise, should be met as in ordinary cases of typhoid fever.

It is the usual practice in this disease, where the remissions are marked, to give quinia either in small or large doses. I have given it in a large number of cases, and have not seen it arrest the disease in a single instance. Indeed, I can call to mind but one case where it seemed at all beneficial, and that was in one of the eleven cases lately treated. In the case referred to, the third week of the disease the patient was suddenly seized with a severe chill. I was immediately summoned, and arrived just as the chill had gone off. At first I suspected perforation, the patient complaining of pain in the bowels, with a pulse above 140. In the course of half an hour the pulse had declined to 118, and the patient began to perspire freely. He was placed upon full doses of quinia, and in the course of twenty hours from the first chill, he had a second but lighter one; quinia was continued, and there was no subsequent return. But although the chills did not return, his temperature kept up, being as high as before the administration of the quinia. Indeed, where the tongue is dry and coated, quinia will not produce its specific effect; but, on the

contrary, I am satisfied that under such circumstances it will do positive harm, even in small doses. Under its use the tongue will become dryer, and the head symptoms are rendered materially worse.

Four of the eleven cases occurred in children, ranging in age from seven to fourteen years. In each one the attack began as a pure remittent. Each morning the temperature was but little above the normal standard. In the evening there was an exacerbation, the temperature going up to 102° . During the night the patients perspired. The cases were mild throughout the whole attack. In the beginning each one had quinia and sulphate of cinchonidia in full doses. No good effect was noticed from the medicine in any of the cases. If any effect was produced, it was to increase the headache and render the patient more uncomfortable.

Having been thoroughly convinced, some time since, that quinia seldom if ever produced any good effect in typho-malarial fever, I determined to try some substitute for it. Two years ago I began occasionally to prescribe Fowler's solution of arsenic in this disease. My experience so far has not been very extensive with the medicine, but I am of opinion that it is far preferable to quinia in those cases where the latter article is indicated. I give it to adults in doses of four to six drops every four hours, always giving a glass of milk or other nourishment before administering the arsenic. In those cases where the arsenic was given at the beginning of the attack, and continued in proper doses during the continuance of the case, unless contra-indicated, the disease seemed to be perceptibly ameliorated by its action. I have not seen the tongue rendered dry by its use, and when given to patients with a dry tongue it was invariably well borne. Diarrhœa and tympanitic distension of the bowels do not contra-indicate its employment. Of course the dose should be small, that above mentioned being the largest I have ever given; while, in most cases, two or three drops is enough if given at short intervals.

To control the nervous symptoms that are so conspicuous in typho-malarial fever, I know of no medicine equal to Squibbs'

fluid extract of lupulin. It calms nervous excitement, and in many instances produces sound and refreshing sleep. In one of my late cases, the patient did not sleep more than one hour in three days and nights. The hands and arms were constantly in motion, and the patient was slightly delirious. The lupulin was given in doses of twenty-five drops, on sugar, every two hours. Under its influence the patient became calm, but did not sleep. A few doses of chloral hydrate, of twenty grains each, gave her a long refreshing sleep, from which she awoke feeling greatly benefitted. Fluid extract of lupulin should be administered by dropping it on sugar, placing it in the mouth and washing it down with milk or water. Fluids precipitate the medicine in the form of a solid mass, which adheres so tenaciously that it is almost impossible to separate it from the glass. It may be given in doses of twenty to sixty drops, and in many cases will be found an excellent remedy to control many of the nervous symptoms that accompany low fevers.

VEVAY, IND.

TWO CASES OF FRACTURE OF THE SKULL, AND A CASE OF COMPOUND COMPLICATED DISLOCATION OF THE ANKLE.

BY N. WRIGHT, M. D.

CASE I. On June 26, 1877, I was called to see W. —, aged ten years, who had received a kick from a horse; found the patient resting comfortably sitting in a chair; learned he had experienced no difficulty, except directly on receipt of injury there was momentary loss of consciousness. Immediately above the left superciliary ridge there was a flesh wound, corresponding in length with the ridge, similar to that produced by a sharp cutting instrument. The frontal bone was

fractured, the fracture being longitudinal. A piece of skull, composed of both outer and inner tables, cleanly cut out, about twelve lines in length and three lines in width, was lying in the wound. The membranes of the brain were intact. The wound being thoroughly cleansed, there being a disposition to gaping, the scalp was united with sutures, and cold water dressings were ordered. Not an untoward symptom appeared during a speedy recovery, save slight delirium on the evening of the 27th.

CASE II. On the 4th of July last, Miss R., aged twelve years, was kicked by a horse. I saw her within a short time after she received the injury. Over right frontal eminence there was a lacerated scalp wound; the skull was fractured both in its outer and inner tables—the external table comminuted to the extent of an inch. A triangular piece of the external plate, about three-quarters of an inch in length and a half an inch broad at the base, was depressed; the apex was wedged in under the uninjured bone, and the base impacted.

The patient was comatose; breathing labored and attended with stertor; pupils immovable; pulse slow and full; extremities cold. There was neither voluntary muscular movements nor relaxation of sphincters. There was some hemorrhage from the wound. Several pieces of outer table were picked out. All attempts to relieve the depression were unsuccessful until my partner, Dr. Branson, with small-sized trephine, removed half a button of sound bone; after which the removal of the depressed fragment was easily accomplished. The membranes were uninjured. Sutures were used in scalp wound, and cold water dressings. We saw no more of the patient, but learned that recovery took place rapidly without any bad symptoms.

CASE III. On June 8, 1877, Dr. Branson having been called to the death-bed of a relative, the case of F. B., aged twenty-one years, fell under my care. On the 23d of May last he had received a compound complicated dislocation of ankle-joint, by a horse falling upon him. At the time of the injury, the

nature of the difficulty, the unfavorable prognosis in such cases, and the propriety of surgical interference, were communicated to the patient and friends by Dr. Branson.

For in such an injury about the only hope of saving the patient's life is by amputation. Gross says, "a complicated luxation, as the name implies, is always a grave accident, liable to be followed by the most dreadful consequences, jeoparding the safety both of limb and life. The resulting inflammation is generally extremely violent, and is peculiarly prone to lead to abscess, erysipelas and pyæmia, especially in persons of intemperate habits, or of a dilapidated system." "But the danger to limb and life is not limited to the primary effects of the injury; often, after an attempt has been made to save the parts, the surgeon is chagrined to find that all his efforts have been unavailing, that the patient is gradually worn out by hectic irritation and profuse discharge, and that amputation, now performed as a dernier resort, hardly holds out a single prospect of cure. A guarded prognosis, then, is becoming in every case of complicated dislocation, however simple."

Holmes, in his *Treatise on Surgery*, speaking in regard to compound dislocations, remarks that "when these dislocations are compound, amputation used to be considered necessary, till Sir A. Cooper showed that this was not always the case. It remains true, however, that it is very frequently the safest course."

Billroth says, in regard to complicated dislocations, that "the worst cases are, of course, those in which there are open fractures of joints; here we can expect neither a rapid healing up of the wound of the joint, nor a restoration of the function, and all those dangers have to be met which menace us in complicated open fractures and wounds of joints. It is easy to decide what must be done in such cases, whenever there is at the same time a considerable contusion or laceration of the soft parts; under such circumstances primary amputation must be performed."

In spite, however, of the necessity for amputation, as advocated in such cases by the best writers, we were unable to persuade the patient to consent to the operation.

In this dilemma, Dr. B. applied side splints and the cold water dressing. Shock was a prominent feature in the case, and the means usually resorted to in such cases were employed with only partial success. Within a few days profuse suppuration of the joint was established. A solution of carbolic acid was injected into the joint.

The pain became excruciating, and was controlled only by large doses of opiates. The stimulating and supporting treatment was rigidly enforced. The condition of the patient grew from bad to worse. Ten or twelve days after receipt of injury, phlegmonous erysipelas of the leg ensued. This was treated with iron and quinia internally, and the application of emollient poultices. Even before the limb became tense, several spontaneous openings had occurred. From these purulent matter was continually running.

On the morning of the 12th, while on my way to see the patient, I was met by a messenger, who told me that the "limb had broke and was running blood." When I arrived the patient was very much prostrated. An attendant informed me that near a quart of matter and blood had escaped. Whilst stroking the limb to evacuate the contents, great was my astonishment to observe the limb, instead of becoming smaller, was greatly increasing in size.

The patient had fainted, and I found I had to deal with hemorrhage. I applied digital compression to the femoral artery, and with the aid of an intelligent gentleman present, kept it up for more than an hour, when professional assistance arrived. The decision of a hurried consultation was that surgical interference was imperatively demanded.

Such was the condition of the limb that it was utterly impossible to determine definitely what vessel was bleeding. Preparatory to an operation, it was deemed expedient to make an initiatory incision, hoping thereby to find the source of the

hemorrhage. An incision about six inches in length was made on the inner side of the leg. This only revealed an indistinguishable mass, composed of the soft parts, purulent matter and blood-clots. The incision was enlarged, and, the same condition of things was found to extend from the ankle to the inferior portion of the popliteal space. It was now thought that an amputation alone would give a chance,—perhaps a meager one, but still a chance,—to the patient. He was chloroformed, and I amputated the thigh at the lower third by the double flap operation. The loss of blood during the operation was insignificant. The edges of the wound were brought together by sutures. The limb was placed upon a pillow, covered with oil-cloth, and a piece of thin cloth placed over it. A solution of carbolic acid and cold water dressing were applied to the stump. Reaction was very tardy, in fact was never fully established.

At Wednesday noon hiccough made its appearance, and all remedies used to relieve it failed. The patient's stomach would tolerate nothing. Beef-tea and stimulants were administered per rectum. There had been but little hemorrhage from the wound. On Thursday the stump looked well, and there was some suppuration. Two sutures were removed. Thursday night the patient became delirious, and died Friday morning at four o'clock.

In conclusion, I will add that an examination of the ankle-joint showed that no reparative process had begun. Both malleoli were broken off. The astragalus was broken in two; the posterior half tilted almost vertically. The articular surfaces of the tibia and astragalus were denuded. The posterior portion of the scaphoid was broken off. As the examination was at night, the vessel that gave origin to the hemorrhage could not be determined.

CHESTER HILL, OHIO.

THREE CASES OF IDIOPATHIC IRITIS.

BY I. A. E. LYONS, M. D.

CASE I. Mr. J. D., of Champaign, Ill., aged twenty-three years, had been under treatment for three weeks on account of an inflamed eye, his physician making use of the nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, and sulphate of copper treatment, with no improvement.

When he came under my care, on the 17th of August last, the left eye was found in the following condition: There were great photophobia and lachrymation, more than are generally found in cases of iritis; in fact, these symptoms were so strongly marked that I feared some corneal complication. On separating the lids I found the cornea clear, but the aqueous humor was somewhat turbid, which fact might cause an inexperienced or superficial observer to suppose there was some corneal inflammation. There were conjunctival and subconjunctival vascularity, the latter giving that characteristic bright rose-colored zone, caused chiefly by a congestion of the small arterial twigs extending around the cornea. In some cases this zone, instead of being rose-colored, may be blue or brownish; and when so, has been considered by some writers to be characteristic of syphilitic iritis, but such conjectures have been found erroneous. The pupil was contracted; the iris did not respond to the influence of light, and was found to be discolored and thickened, with three points of adhesion existing between the pupillary margin and the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens.

The immobility of the iris is caused partly by hyperæmia of the vessels; but the chief cause is the presence of a plastic effusion in the stroma of the iris, thereby interfering with the action of the circular fibers. In comparing the irides, the left presented a dull appearance, with a loss of its natural bright, glistening aspect, the fibrillæ being indistinct and blurred.

The pain in this case was very severe, sharp and lancinating in character, and always increased in intensity as night approached, and remained severe during the night, diminishing toward morning.

CASE II. Mrs. J. H., Terre Haute, Ind., aged forty-two, had for two weeks been suffering excruciating pain, both night and day, in the right eye, temple, forehead, and all over corresponding side of the head. She had been able to sleep but little, on account of the excessive pain, and the only thing that gave her any rest and sleep was sulphate of morphia, which she took in quite large doses. The treatment that had been pursued failed to give her the desired relief from pain.

On examination, the conjunctival and subconjunctival injections were so very great that there was considerable chemosis. The iris was dull and discolored, the pupil contracted, with three points of adhesion; two of these gave way the first week, and the third not until the middle of the week following.

CASE III. Mr. A. A. G., of Martinsville, Ind., aged twenty-three, after two weeks' irritating treatment for conjunctivitis, with no abatement of the inflammation, came to see me. When he called there was some conjunctival and subconjunctival injection, with the rosy zone around the left cornea. The aqueous was clear, the pupil contracted, and did not respond to light. The pain was slight, never so intense at night as to prevent sleep, there being very little photophobia or lachrymation. The adhesion between the pupillary margin and the capsule of the lens was slight, and readily gave way under the influence of a strong solution of atropia.

The rule in the treatment of iritis is to abstain from all remedies of an irritating nature. The precautions to guard the eyes against the injurious influence of bright light, change of temperature and cold, must be heeded. It is absolutely necessary that the eyes be kept at rest; and if the patient leave the house, the affected eye should be bandaged or shaded, or the use of goggles be made imperative. It may

be necessary, in some severe cases, to confine the patient in doors and in a darkened room. The main object in the treatment of iritis is to obtain a wide dilatation of the pupil as soon as possible, and the best means of obtaining this desideratum is by the energetic use of a solution of sulphate of atropia.

The remedy commonly used in most cases is:

℞ Atropiæ sulph., gr. iv
Aquæ distil., ʒ j. M.

Sig. Two or three drops into the eye, from one to twenty times in the twenty-four hours, as the case may demand.

The atropia has the beneficial effect of causing wide dilatation of the pupil, and thus preventing the iris from being in contact with the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens, and so preventing adhesions between these parts. Thus one of the chief dangers of iritis is obviated, and rest will be afforded to the inflamed muscular tissue. Wide dilatation of the pupil also has the power of diminishing intra-ocular tension, and relieving the congested state of the iris and ciliary body. The application of a few leeches to the temple, and the use of hot poppy or laudanum fomentations, will often prove beneficial in relieving the ciliary neuralgia which we find in many cases of severe iritis.

In addition to the above treatment, a blister behind the ear, and the free use of belladonna ointment, rubbed into the forehead and temple several times daily, will alleviate the irritation of the eye and the ciliary neuralgia in a marked manner. The use of the atropia should be continued for several weeks after the iritis has subsided, so as to maintain the dilatation of the pupil, and to keep at rest the iris.

INDIANAPOLIS.

ATROPHY OF OPTIC NERVES FROM A SLIGHT FALL.

BY W. CHEATHAM, M. D.

Reading a paper by Dr. C. S. Bull, of New York, on injuries at the base of the brain, in connection with disease of the optic nerve, I am led to report a case that has been under my observation for a month or two.

J. R., aged four years, received a slight fall from a fence, about five weeks before I saw him, striking on the back of his head. He complained very little, and went on playing in a short time as if nothing had occurred. Five weeks afterward it was noticed, as he crossed the room, he stumbled over chairs and other furniture. He was then brought to me. Vision then = slight perception of light; no symptoms of any intracranial trouble; health good.

The ophthalmoscope revealed a very much swollen "optic disk;" could see the summit of the right nerve best through $+ \frac{1}{16}$, that of left with $+ \frac{1}{4}$; general fundus hypermetropic $\frac{1}{12}$; right disk swollen $\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{80} = .16$ M. M.; left disk, $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{84} = .67$ M. M.

This paragraph probably needs some further explanation. The ophthalmoscope that I use has arranged behind it a rotating disk that contains concave and convex glasses, ranging from forty-eight focus to two inch focus. These glasses can, by rotation, be brought successively over the hole through which we look at the fundus. Taking the right eye, for example, I could, in looking through the vacant hole in my ophthalmoscope, see the fundus in the region of the macula lutea (the spot of central sight) very well; but on turning the disk, and bringing a glass of forty-eight inch focus over the hole, I could see it better, and so on to a glass of twelve inch focus, showing the fundus to be $\frac{1}{12}$ hypermetropic or over-sighted. On looking at the top of the optic nerve entrance, I could see it best with $+ \frac{1}{16}$. It is then more hypermetropic

than the general fundus by $\frac{1}{8}$, which, by calculation, we find to represent a height of .16 millimeters. By this method, we are enabled to measure the height of intra-ocular tumors and their growth, also the depth of excavations and their increase.

I advised the use of the iodides and mercurials, in connection with blisters over the temples and mastoid region, with no improvement. I next used biniodide of mercury in pill; also extract of *nux vomica*, in connection with *argent. nitras*, with no relief, but a gradual change for the worse.

I saw him for the last time about the 25th of October; then the nerves were white and atrophied, vessels small, and vision = 0.

These cases are of interest to surgeons and practitioners, as well as the specialist. That so slight an injury would result so seriously could hardly be anticipated. It is difficult to account for the lesion. The fall might have produced a basilar meningitis in the course of the optic tracts, which, by compression, caused a descending neuritis, resulting in atrophy of optic nerves.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS MEDDLESOME MIDWIFERY BAD?*

BY S. E. MUMFORD, M. D.

I shall offer a mere epitome of agents and measures at our disposal as aids to natural labor, and the circumstances under which they may be used.

I. *Anæsthetics*.—There are many conditions to be met with, in the course of natural labor, that suggest the use of these agents. Only a few of these, however, will be noticed.

First, a rigid os uteri. If chloroform relaxes the rings and tissues of a strangulated hernia, enabling us, in a vast majority of cases, to make the reduction of the bowel without the use of the

* Read at the third annual meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society, in Evansville, Ind., October 18, 1877.

knife, why not use it or a kindred agent to loosen and soften the unyielding tissues of the os in labor? It is astounding how rapidly dilatation will often take place under the influence of anæsthetics; and it ought to be regarded as a mistake not to give our patient the benefit of this influence, when we feel assured that labor is delayed because of the unyielding condition of the os.

Second, a condition of extreme excitability. This usually has, as a causative agent, the condition just considered—the unyielding os; and when the one is overcome, the other is allayed. Yet we sometimes find, independent of such cause, a degree of apprehension that no amount of soothing talk will appease. The assurances as to safety, from medical attendant and friends, fall without effect. A few drops of chloroform breathed from a handkerchief, and its influence continued for a time, will work a wonderful change. Calm and rest between pains take the place of alarm and excitement. The uterine contractions act more advantageously, and the progress of labor is actually hastened.

Third, an anæsthetic is indicated where we have reason to fear a laceration of the perineum. That such danger is sometimes forecasted, is familiar to all practitioners. Under such circumstances the anæsthetic should be given rapidly for a little while, until there is a very considerable effect from it. By this means we shut off the auxiliary fevers, relax the tissues, and as it were ease down on speed until the point of danger is passed. During this period we can often give material aid by rectal manipulations, that would be stoutly objected to if the patient were fully conscious.

Fourth, for relief of the pain of expulsion of presenting part from the ostium vaginæ. This, as a rule, is the culmination of the agony of labor. The short, sharp cry, so often heard, tells of a pain the intensity of which a man has no right even to guess at. If there has been no call for an anæsthetic before this, in the course of the labor, the anticipation of this period by producing a tolerably full anæsthesia, is surely a mercy to the woman. The anæsthetic, as a rule, should not be given until the second stage of labor is fully established, and the extent of its use governed by the circumstances in each case. Usually only a very moderate degree of anæsthesia is necessary until the presenting part is about to be pushed out; then, as before remarked, a considerable degree of insensibility should be produced. I never give it if the woman in labor object to its use: it will be remembered that only normal

cases are being considered. But if the patient asks for chloroform and the friends object, I usually tell them that I am always willing to oppose knowledge, deduced from experience and other sources, against objections based upon mere prejudice. A wonderful opposition to its use is usually found to exist among the women who have ceased to bear children; they "want to know what is going on." It takes no little courage frequently, on the part of the practitioner, to stem the tide of this opposition. It may be an aspersion upon the profession to say so, but it looks a little as if fear of the old women operated to keep anæsthesia in the background in general practice of midwifery, about as potently as anything else known.

A standard objection is centered in the physiological pain of labor. It is argued that what nature has imposed should be endured. The Divine Being who made us, arranged us admirably for walking, but we have no evidence of divine displeasure because of the construction of railroads. Immediate danger to life and danger of post partum hemorrhage, are urged against the use of anæsthetics. No well authenticated case is on record where death can be laid to the use of these agents in midwifery practice; at least if such record has been made, it is of recent date. It is well understood that the existence of pain renders the nerve centers more tolerant of the influence of an anæsthetic. Hence, a vast majority of deaths from chloroform occur in minor cases, where it is given in the absence of pain. The danger from post partum hemorrhage has no resting place with those most familiar with the use of anæsthetics during labor. Speaking for myself, in this particular, I must say no one could have had a happier escape from this trouble than I, and I have used chloroform in a large proportion of my obstetrical cases during the past ten years.

II. *Ergot*.—It is certainly no longer a question with intelligent, observing practitioners whether or not this agent acts as an oxytocic; and there can be no doubt either that it has worked more mischief in midwifery, both to mother and child, than any other, or perhaps than all other agents at our disposal put together. The fact, however, that it is potential for evil, argues for it as a power for good also, if rightly directed. If, in Indiana, we are to have no law prohibiting the ignorant and incompetent from engaging in the practice of medicine, we ought to try for a proscription of remedies as to this class, and the list of forbidden remedies

should be headed by ergot. The conscientious man, who is a scholar in his profession, and all that that name implies—an obstetrician and not a mere midwife—finds in this agent an invaluable remedy, and one that applied to its legitimate work is entirely safe. Ergot should always be excluded from the first stage of labor. In the preparatory stage, nature should always have full dominion. During the second stage it is often needed. Before resorting to it, however, the following interrogatories should be satisfactorily answered:—Is the presentation normal? Is the pelvis normal? Is the os uteri soft and considerably dilated? Are the soft parts relaxed and abundantly lubricated? In short, are there no obstacles to a safe and speedy delivery? Now, we know we can have everything as favorable as can be, and yet the uterine contractions be so short and sluggish as to work no progress whatever. We have inertia of the uterus to deal with, and if we sit back and wait until the uterus begins operations voluntarily, there will be ample time given in which to assist nature. There are other remedies, it is true, for this condition, but ergot is the remedy above all others. Should it not be indicated at any other stage of labor, it is good practice to give a full dose, just before the completion of labor, to secure a good post partum contraction of the uterus. Where ergot produces a series of pains that are too severe, or a condition approaching precipitate labor, an anæsthetic will surely and speedily moderate its effects.

III. *Forceps*.—This instrument is, like ergot, a power both for good and evil. I will not undertake to tabulate all the conditions warranting the use of the forceps, but mention only one pertaining to natural labor. It is not infrequently the case that we have the head lodge in the cavity or at the outlet of the pelvis, the result, perhaps, of large head or slight pelvic deformity. The formation of a caput succedaneum, often so large as to present externally, advises us of the difficulty. The os at such times has usually slipped well up on the head, or entirely over it, and the application of forceps is a very easy thing to do. Why not, under such circumstances, abridge the sufferings of the woman? Indeed, there is risk in waiting too long when this condition exists—danger as to the integrity of the soft parts and danger to the life of the child. These dangers, it is true, are not great, but sufficient to be an incentive to end labor as speedily as possible. It is the voice of all experienced in the use of forceps that they are conservators

rather than destroyers of tissues in labor. Leishman says they save the perineum oftener than cause its laceration. I do not profess myself to be skilled in instrumental delivery, but only a short time since I was called to assist a good medical friend in a troublesome case, and in ten minutes after entering the door a labor was terminated, by the aid of Elliott's forceps, happily to all concerned, that had continued ten hours with almost no cessation of expulsive pains. In this case the head had been for hours at the inferior strait. Labor would likely have been completed here without interference, but delayed for hours and the termination likely less favorable to mother and child.

There should be a greater familiarity with the use of forceps than obtains with the general practitioner. Not that indiscriminate use is to be desired, but such knowledge acquired by all as to enable an intelligent and proper use of instrumental interference when circumstances allow or demand it. I can recall cases in which I have allowed suffering to continue for hours, simply because I thought the forceps something too terrible for ordinary occasions.

In the management of the third stage of labor, the orthodox method is to wait for uterine contractions to expel the placenta, or at least to start it. Even if it be heterodox, how many wait now: most of us have learned better than to wait on nature here. If the placenta has not been dislodged at or near the close of the second stage and partially expelled from the womb, if we wait we are likely to have it imprisoned by the contraction of the os. All who have had this happen know just how vexatious this condition is. It has been my habit, immediately after handing the child to a nurse or attendant, to sit down at once and attend to the removal of the placenta. This I do by placing one hand on the globe of the uterus, and with the other grasp the cord. It should be the aim to make the *vis a tergo* and the *vis a fronte* as nearly equal as possible. If there should be any difference in these forces, it should be in favor of the pressure. This method never fails unless there be adhesions. There is certainly less danger of hemorrhage to proceed in this way, than to wait for expulsion by the tired womb.

Rupturing the membranes under certain circumstances; hooking the finger in the os, both to provoke pain and aid in its dilatation; the warm douche when there is preternatural dryness of the parts,

and many other means, might be dwelt on at some length as valuable and safe in abridging labors, but time will not be occupied for that now.

I think it is safe to say that the obstetrician who watches his case closely and uses all legitimate aids, hurrying up where it may be done and restraining where there is a surplus of power, can at all times safely compare records with old school men. Now, I would not, by anything I have offered however, teach young men or others in the profession to stray too far from the teaching of that familiar aphorism, "a meddling midwifery is bad;" but I would ask them to remember that there is a supineness in midwifery that is also bad.

Interference with the course of natural labor to hasten its termination that is mostly in our interests—to appease our impatience and economize time—would be villainously bad practice; and he that would so behave is not fit to be entrusted with the sacred relations that ought to hold between patient and physician. Before art is added to nature's work there should be an indication for such interference, that is in the interest of the mother or child, or both. It is well, as we go along, to remember that nature devises about as many ways to destroy, as she does to save; and whilst in labor happily the general tendency is to safety, her provisions here are not at all times complete. Art is sometimes and in some things superior to nature; and while in midwifery we bend the knee to nature's shrine, we should learn to bestow a full measure of veneration to art.

PRINCETON, IND.

CASE OF RHEUMATIC METRITIS TREATED SUCCESS-
FULLY BY THE WATERS AT HOT SPRINGS,
ARKANSAS.

BY J. W. COLLINS, M. D.

Mrs. H., aged forty-five years, married, temperament nervo-sanguine, tall, well preserved, of rather full habit, skin fair, eyes blue, hair auburn, menstruated at the age of sixteen years, married at nineteen. Her first menstruation was mod-

erately painful and somewhat scanty, and gradually grew more painful at each succeeding period, until her sufferings were quite intense. After her marriage her periods became rapidly more painful and unbearable. Sexual congress gave great pain. She never became pregnant. At the age of twenty-five her condition was such as to confine her almost entirely to her room, and at every change in the weather, her sufferings were sensibly increased, with laming pains in her back, hips and thighs, which were almost constant. For fifteen years she was almost constantly under the treatment of eminent medical men, both of her neighborhood and elsewhere, but made no improvement under any course of either general or topical treatment. She finally despaired of recovery, and abandoned medicine. For ten years past she has been confined to her bed or lounge, unable to walk across the room, or even stand upon her feet.

She came to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on August 10, 1877. She, of course, had no faith in the springs, but she nevertheless sent for me. I found her in bed, apparently suffering acutely. She was prostrated, her pulse weak, feet and hands cold; she was extremely irritable.

An examination, per vaginam, detected the uterus somewhat lower than natural, the neck and body fixed and quite tender to the touch, somewhat indurated and considerably enlarged. Specular examination revealed the neck rather long and conical, os contracted, the probe entering with some difficulty, slight retroversion, with exquisite tenderness of the body. There was but little leucorrhœa. The only evidence of cellular or peritoneal inflammation, recent or remote, was the fixed condition of the organ.

A careful examination of this case, repeated again and again, failed to develop any endometritis, either cervical or corporeal, nor sufficient metritis to account for her symptoms, as the tenderness was not uniform at each examination; and I could not class it with the areolar hyperplasia, so plainly described and named by that eminent authority, Professor T. G. Thomas. Nor do I find that Schroeder, Scanzoni, or Barnes, describe just such cases. There was no symptom of

tumor, either extra or intramural. There was a peculiar diathesis in this case frequently met with here, and traceable through her immediate ancestors, although not developed in any other part of her system, and which was clearly rheumatic or gouty, and which, I think, is often overlooked by gynecologists. I diagnosed this case as chronic rheumatic inflammation of both the muscular and fibrous structure of the uterus. I will state that her bowels were moderately constipated, and tongue rather flabby and slightly furred, appetite good, and body pretty well nourished.

She was placed upon anti-rheumatics, and the general and local use (per vaginam) of these hot waters, at 98° to 100° Fahrenheit. After the fifth bath she was able to stand upon her feet, and take a few steps, without increase of pain. After twenty-one plain baths, at the above temperature, she had the electro-thermal and natural vapor baths. She gained strength and improved in appetite from the beginning, weighs twenty-four pounds more than when she came here, and walks daily two miles or more; complexion good, tongue clean, and bowels regular, which regularity is produced in ninety per cent. of the cases that come here with whatever disease. She is entirely free from pain, has menstruated twice freely since she began treatment, without pain; the uterus is much smaller, one inch shorter, freely movable, and occupies its natural position, and all tenderness has disappeared: in a word, she is altogether well, and left for her home to-day.

This is only one case of its class; there are many such, and I am persuaded that a large percentage of such cases, with proper management, will recover here. The methodical use of the waters, conjointly with proper general and local means, persisted in for several months, can not fail, I think, to benefit such cases as present the rheumatic diathesis.

This wonderful valley, with its mountain scenery, bracing atmosphere, and natural heated water, will, it is to be hoped, become known to our brethren in time as affording a promising resort for such of their patients as afflicted with chronic rheumatics are incurable at home.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Reviews.

Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society—Twenty-Second Annual Convention. Held at Louisville, April 3d, 4th and 5th, 1877.

The minutes announce a membership of two hundred and seven at the opening of the meeting, with an attendance of ninety-eight; fifty-two new members were admitted, making a total membership of two hundred and fifty-nine, and a total attendance of one hundred and fifty. This is a pretty full attendance for the number of members; but it is a fair presumption that not more than one in ten of Kentucky's physicians are connected with her State Society; this is not as it should be. Forty-nine delegates to the American Medical Association were appointed, which would be, according to the apportionment of that association, a representation of four hundred and ninety members of the State Society, instead of two hundred and fifty-nine, the number reported in the minutes. The society is to meet at Frankfort on the first Tuesday in April, 1878, under the presidency of the venerable and venerated Professor L. P. Yandell.

Six members of the society deceased within the year, and the last forty-two pages of the volume are occupied with appropriate obituary notices of them, reported by L. Beecher Todd, chairman of committee on necrology. Besides these there are seventeen papers published in the handsomely prepared book, eleven of which were presented to the society by residents of Louisville, leaving but six from all other parts of the state.

Address of the President, by Dr. R. N. Gaines, of Hopkinsville, Ky. President Gaines exhibits a reasonable state pride in the noble sons of Kentucky, living and dead, who have been

distinguished medical men with national and European reputations; gives a deserved slap at honored members of the profession who advocate fellowship with all kinds of men who are called doctors; speaks earnestly of the necessity of separating the granting of diplomas from the business of teaching; and warms up on the duty of the profession taking in hand with determination the role of reformer for its own shortcomings. Undoubtedly the agitation of medical reform should be kept up as an essential factor in our progress; but as philosophers we should not lose sight of the fact that American doctors are a segment of the American human family, as good as any other equal segment, no worse no better; and that the whole family is, by slow degrees, evolving into more perfect men, that is men better suited to the environment, in their physical, mental, moral and religious natures.

Anæsthetics in Parturition, by L. P. Yandell, M. D., Louisville, Ky. Prof. Yandell thinks thirty years of the administration of chloroform to women in the throes of labor, without the report of one death therefrom, ought to remove all idea of danger from the practice; and that it is not availing ourselves of our high privileges to allow a parturient woman to suffer when we can prevent it without danger, except from hemorrhage, which can be counteracted by ergot.

Chloroform can be given so as to suspend labor entirely. Now, is it not a safe proposition that when sufficient anæsthesia is produced to cover all consciousness of suffering, there must be some retardation of labor?—and does not the experience of close observing obstetricians sustain the proposition? To hope to stifle all pain in parturient women, without danger to mother or offspring, may be a laudable æsthetic ambition, but in the present state of science it is only a beautiful theory, unattainable in practice.

Chole-Lithiasis, by Dr. John A. Ochterlony, Louisville, Ky. Dr. O. had had thirty-five cases of this disorder under his observation, and these were the basis of his paper. Perhaps, for the purposes he intended to meet, the manner in which he presented the subject to the society was the very best; but a

clear, concise analysis of the thirty-five cases would have been more serviceable for statistical and general purposes.

Report on Vital Statistics, by D. N. Porter, M. D., of Eminence, Ky., chairman. This contains a statement that there are no reliable vital statistics in Kentucky to report, and suggests a possible way of getting them.

Report on Epidemics, by L. S. McMurtry, of Danville, Ky. The author states that the apprehension that the influx of people and goods from foreign countries, in the centennial year, would be attended by the introduction of some serious epidemic, happily turned out fallacious; and the only epidemic in Kentucky was scarlet fever, in many localities of great fatality, while in others the type was mild. Nothing new in the therapeutics of scarlatina was developed, and the sentiment of the doctors who applied cold baths or packs, to reduce excessive temperature, was unfavorable to their use.

Sterility and its Treatment, by W. H. Wathen, M. D., of Louisville, Ky. Dr. W. confines his essay to such causes of sterility as require surgical interference for their removal, and this branch he treats in a clear, concise method, presenting its status, as maintained by the most esteemed gynecologists, making a resumé of the subject of practical importance to general practitioners.

Report on Materia Medica, by L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., of Louisville, Ky. This paper reviews the therapeutic value of eleven drugs, more or less, recently introduced among medical preparations. The author has ideas, some of which appear to be well founded and some otherwise, but he expresses all of them with point and precision. He first presents bromide of potassium, and says of it: "In epilepsy this medicine, combined with atropia, I have not known to fail in effecting a cure in private practice in the past eight years." The value of this testimony depends on the number and nature of the cases presented for treatment within the time specified, factors that are not given by the author, but the announcement implies a higher success than is usually met with.

The last drug in Dr. Y.'s list is salicylic acid, and he con-

finer his remarks concerning it to a narrative of his own experience with it in rheumatism, wherein he has had more satisfactory results than with any other medicine whatever. For its dose and mode of administration he says: "A powder of ten, twenty or thirty grains, rubbed into a paste with a teaspoonful of cream, and given in a half tumbler of milk or cream, and administered every one, two or three hours, I have found the least objectionable method of its employment." In this way, according to his report, it certainly has accomplished wonders in his hands.

But Dr. Y. does not find good qualities in all the drugs that are fresh candidates for professional favor; he denounces several as worthless, notwithstanding their reputed value.

The Pathology and Treatment of Sprains, by Richard O. Cowling, M. D., of Louisville, Ky. An excellent paper from a clear-headed man, on a subject either not well understood by many general practitioners, or otherwise m. g. p. do not live up to their measure of light and knowledge. He directs for treatment of acute sprain—say of the ankle—to elevate the part, pour-douche it with water as hot as can be tolerated, rub and move the joint gently, bandage carefully, and after some days apply plastic dressings. For treatment of chronic sprains he recommends the "bone setter's" art scientifically applied, and that kind of shampooing by the French named *massage*. Dr. C. does another good thing in pointing out that the state of mind of the patient has much to do often with both the manner and the success of the treatment of sprains. A good many active doctors might acquire some excellent notions by a careful perusal of this paper.

Report on Dermatology, by L. P. Yandell, Jr., M. D., Louisville, Ky. Apparently this is an addendum to a report presented in 1876. That covered the consideration of the non-specific skin diseases, this names those of a specific character; but beyond naming them, there appears to have been but little purpose in this addendum, unless it were to make some general statements concerning syphilis.

Infantile Therapeutics, by J. A. Larrabee, M. D., of Louis-

ville, Ky. The exordium of this paper is conceived in the proper spirit, and states some important facts tersely; but one can not forego the conclusion that the manner, matter and style of the body of the essay carries the conviction that its author entertains the idea that much medication is a good thing for children, though possibly this view of it may be doing violence to the author's intent.

Criticism of Dr. Eli McClelland's article on Cholera, by Dr. W. Tabot Owen, of Louisville, Ky. So far as one can determine from intrinsic circumstances, it would seem that this alleged demonstration of error in a *confrere* should have appeared in the journal wherein the error of the *confrere* was promulgated, instead of being submitted to the State Society, there being nothing in the record to show the presence of the party criticized with such rich verbosity. Possibly, however, there was something in the surroundings, not visible in a distant view, that made this Baconian-flavored essay just fitted to the time and occasion of its presentation.

A Peculiar Case of Peri-Uterine Cellulitis, reported by J. Hale, M. D., Owensboro, Ky. A negro girl, after a week's illness, had a large elastic tumor between the cervix uteri and the rectum, from which, with an aspirator, the doctor drew off seven ounces of serum, and the patient rapidly recovered. An interesting and instructive case.

Report on the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, by Thomas J. Griffiths, M. D., Surgeon U. S. M. H. S. A short paper setting forth the excellence of the United States Marine Hospital Service, as conducted under its present efficient head, and forecasting still further advances.

Physiological Therapeutics in Fever, by John L. Cook, M. D., of Henderson, Ky. One might classify Dr. C.'s well written paper as a warm theoretical espousal of the value of certain drugs in the therapeutics of fevers, based on a hypothetical view of the etiology and nature of fever.

Deafness and some of its Causes, etc., by M. F. Coomes, M. D., of Louisville, Ky. It is the author's statement that three-fourths of all the acquired deaf-mutism is caused by

naso-pharyngeal catarrh or chronic tonsillitis, and "that two-thirds of all the deafness we see might have been prevented, and one-tenth can yet be cured."

Physiological and Pathological Changes in the Blood Corpuscles, by Frank C. Wilson, M. D., of Louisville, Ky. This is a short instructive chapter about many of the interesting uncertainties of the blood corpuscles.

Occipito-Posterior Positions, by R. F. Logan, M. D., of Shelbyville, Ky. Dr. L. gives some standard statistics on the point of fetal presentations in parturition, and from his experience thinks they are wrong in some particulars. He does not claim to have large experience, but so far as it goes it would induce him to place head presentations in labor, in frequency, in the following order,—first, fourth, second, third. He also denies any difference due to race between whites and negroes, either in the shape or size of the fetal head or the maternal pelvis, and declares labor as difficult in the one race as in the other.

Glaucoma caused by Anterior Synechia, reported by William B. Meany, M. D., of Louisville, Ky. Description of an ugly case and a successful operation.

Irido-Cyclitis, reported by D. S. Reynolds, M. D., of Louisville, Ky. This dissertation insists on the need of operative interference and of constitutional treatment in certain forms of syphilitic disorder of the eyes, and points out the differing nature of strumous disease of the same organs, and the line of management for amelioration or cure.

These are all the communications published in the volume, although the minutes announce that twenty-five were sent to the publishing committee; several, therefore, must have fallen by the way. The papers, generally, are of a character to call out the sentiment of others than their authors, and with the proverbial eloquence of Kentuckians they doubtless excited earnest and profitable discussion, though there is nothing in the book to affirm or deny such a conjecture, except that the minutes notice debate in the case of Dr. Cowling's report on sprains, and Dr. Reynolds's report on ophthalmology, which

is probably the same that is published under the title of iridocyclitis.

There is neither table of contents nor index to the volume, which is a serious defect; and there are other shortcomings in the editing of the book not fully atoned for in the polite note of apology from the committee on publication that closes the volume.

INDIANA.

Transactions of the International Medical Congress of Philadelphia, 1876. Edited for the Congress by JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., A. M., M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, etc., etc. Philadelphia: 1877.

We have here a royal octavo volume of more than eleven hundred and fifty pages, of which it may be affirmed that it is quite sure of descending to a distant age. A hundred years hence, when a second Centennial Congress meets to take note of the progress of medicine in America, the volume will be referred to with all the interest now excited by it as a history of our profession in the new world; and at the subsequent meetings, for a long time to come, it must continue to be a necessary work of reference for the medical historian of our country.

In this view, these transactions, whatever may be the opinion formed as to their intrinsic merits, possess uncommon interest. They present a history of medicine in all its branches, its practice, its literature, and its institutions, during the first century of our existence as a nation. And besides this they exhibit, in the various reports and discussions embodied in this volume, a very satisfactory view of scientific and practical medicine as it exists in the United States at the present day. We, therefore, heartily welcome this production of our first International Congress as one eminently creditable to our medical literature, and as one which will render the profession a real service.

The historical addresses which form the first three hundred pages of the volume, are as follows: On Medicine and Medical Progress, by Dr. Austin Flint, Sr.; on Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, by Dr. Bowditch; on Chemistry and Toxicology, by Dr.

Wormley; on Surgery, by Dr. Eve; on Medical Biography, by Dr. Toner; on Obstetrics, by Dr. Parvin; on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Chaillé; on Mental Hygiene, by Dr. Gray; on American Medical Literature, by Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr.; on the Progress of Medical Education in the United States, by Dr. N. S. Davis; on the Medical Staff of the United States Army, by Dr. Woodward. In these addresses the reader will find a brief, but generally correct, and we believe always candid and fair, account of what American physicians have contributed in the last century to the wealth and resources of their profession. Of the several discourses we may remark, in a general way, that their authors appear to us to have studied to communicate what they had to say in as few words as possible, in a simple, unambitious style, and without any purpose or desire of exaggerating the services or claims of American physicians. If in any of them a want of liberality or unjust temper has been exhibited, we have not been able to discover the fact.

We shall not now institute any comparisons between these addresses for the sufficient reason that we have not yet had time to examine them critically. But we have no disposition to criticize efforts which evidently cost their authors much time and labor, for which they could have expected no other reward than the consciousness of having performed a useful work for their professional brethren.

The bulk of these transactions consists of what was done in the several sections, that on Medicine opening with an elaborate paper on typho-malarial fever, by Dr. Woodward. The opinion of the congress respecting the question of such a fever was thus expressed: "Typho-malarial fever is not a specific or distinct type of disease;" at the same time that the term is admissible as describing a typhoid fever modified by malaria. Croup and diphtheria are next discussed; and then the question is argued whether the conditions of modern life favor specially the development of nervous diseases. We suppose that but one, and that an affirmative answer, can be given to that question. Nothing in etiology is clearer than the agency of an artificial mode of life in deranging the nervous system. The other subjects treated of under this section are the etiology of epilepsy; the influence of high altitude on phthisis; the treatment of simple ulcer of the stomach (by M. Le Docteur H. Lebert, of Vevay); pernicious progressive anæmia; alcohol as a

food and as a poison; and contributions to pathological anatomy, the last by Professor Rudnew, of St. Petersburg.

The section on Biology contributes, among other papers, one on the microscopy of the blood; one on the excretory function of the liver, and one on the prevention of fungous growths. The surgical section has a much greater number, noteworthy among which are the following: Antiseptic surgery, the treatment of aneurism, morbus coxarius, the causes and distribution of calculous diseases, subcutaneous division of the neck of the thigh-bone for anchyloses at the hip-joint, opening the sac in herniotomy, nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic, and the analgesic effects of rapid breathing. Mr. Lister was president of this section, and Mr. Adams, president of the Medical Society of London, contributed the paper on division of the neck of the thigh-bone. Mr. Lister, on taking the chair, used these complimentary remarks concerning our surgeons: "American surgeons are renowned throughout the world for their inventive genius, and boldness and skill in execution. It is to America that we owe anæsthesia, the greatest boon ever conferred upon suffering humanity by human means; from America came the ligature of the common iliac artery for aneurism; the ligature of the internal iliac for the same disease; the extension treatment for fractures; the reduction of dislocation of the hip-joint by manipulation; and that model of ingenuity, Sayre's splint for morbus coxarius."

The sections on Dermatology, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology and Otology follow, presenting articles of great interest; and the volume concludes with the report of the section on Sanitary Science.

The value of the work is enhanced by numerous wood-cuts and by an ample index, as the pleasure of reading it is greatly heightened by its singular freedom from typographical errors. Great credit is due to the learned editor for his judicious and skillful execution of his office, to which we must credit much of the neatness and accuracy of this really great book. As we part with it, after this short and very imperfect notice of its contents, we will not say that it is one without which no medical library can be complete; nor can we press its claims upon the "busy practitioner" as a work specially adapted to his necessities. But to a large body of physicians in our country we believe it will prove an acceptable contribution to the literature of medicine; and to all

who would acquaint themselves with what has been done for medicine by Americans, it is nearly indispensable. For it is not only the one sole history extant of the healing art, its institutions and its literature, on our continent during the century, but it is likely to remain for a long time the only history of the long period to which it refers.

L. P. Y.

Medical and Surgical Reports of the Boston City Hospital. Second Series. Edited by DAVID W. CHEEVER, M. D., and F. W. DRAPER, M. D. Boston: 1877. 8vo., pp. 316.

This attractive and valuable volume opens with a very complete and interesting description of the hospital, and giving an account of the improvements made in it during the last five years. This description by the medical superintendent, Dr. E. Cowles, is illustrated by numerous diagrams and a fine lithographic view of this noble institution. Dr. Cowles's article alone renders the volume most valuable to all who are connected with, or interested in, the management of hospitals. The appliances for heating and ventilating the wards appear to be most perfect, especially the latter. In a room of about two thousand six hundred cubic feet air space, and the inlets and outlets having each one square foot of clear openings, the velocity of inflowing and outflowing air, as shown by the air meter, averages about one hundred and fifty feet per minute. At this rate, nine thousand cubic feet of air pass through the room, changing its contents between three and four times per hour. In some of the wards the change of air is even more rapid than that just related, so that to each patient are given as much as six thousand cubic feet of fresh air per hour.

Medical and surgical cases are treated in widely separated buildings. Isolating wards at a considerable distance furnish ample accommodation for cases which can not, with safety and propriety, be treated in the general wards.

The provision for out-patients furnishes a model for many hospitals, which are sadly deficient in this respect. Unlike some hospitals, in which the dead-house is in the main building and immediately under the wards, the Boston City Hospital has a dead-house and morgue far away from the wards, and at the extreme end of the grounds; the advantages of this arrangement are so evident that they need no emphasizing.

Two articles—first and seventh—will be read with special interest at this time, when the treatment of empyema and simple pleurisy is receiving so much attention. The first, on the treatment of empyema by permanent openings, with cases, is by Dr. John G. Blake; it closes with a table of nineteen cases, and will aid in establishing a more fixed rule for managing these cases than exists at present.

The second article (No. VII), by Dr. Hall Curtis, gives notes of seventeen cases. These are not tabulated, so that results can not be seen so readily as in the report of Dr. Blake; but aspiration was performed in all the cases, and these records, when arranged, will be very instructive.

Article V, by Dr. W. P. Bolles, gives the history of a case of enormous renal calculi, and is illustrated with fine lithographs.

Clinical Notes on Erythema, by Howard F. Damon, M. D., constitutes article IX; it is practical and well written, as everything else emanating from this distinguished dermatologist.

Dr. James R. Chadwick's contribution (article XIV), on the significance of pus in ovarian tumors, is quite short, but its value is out of proportion to its brevity. It calls attention to the presence of pus in ovarian cysts as an evidence of inflammation of the cyst wall, and urges the necessity of speedy operation in such cases; the propriety of this course is shown by the facts quoted by Dr. Chadwick from various authorities, especially Spencer Wells.

The volume contains an article on Excision of the Elbow-Joint, by David W. Cheever, M. D., and a surgical abstract of interesting cases by the same author; and closes with a

paper of tabulated statistics of major operations, by Dr. B. F. Gorman, house surgeon.

In this cursory review, it is impossible to notice every one of the articles, which, however, are all well selected and of great merit. No one can read this volume without profit to himself, or without conceiving a high regard for the ability of the gentlemen who compose the staff of the City Hospital. The typography and the illustrations are excellent, and the work is in every way most creditable both to the editors and contributors.

J. A. O.

Mental Hygiene for Pupil and Teacher. By EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D., LL. D.

This is a lecture of great merit, delivered before the Normal School at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. So many things are so well said, that we can only present some of the salient points. While we as a people, the lecturer remarks, have gained immeasurably in the various forms of knowledge, the knowledge of the body has been sorely neglected, and by the Americans of all people existing. As to the school-room, he emphasizes the necessity of pure air and good ventilation. "The black-board should be kept in good order, and accumulations of chalk removed. How many teachers, of strong physique, have died of what is truly the miner's consumption by breathing an atmosphere of chalk-dust, from the boards near their desks, raised in a cloud by the flourishing sheep-skin rubber?" A proper system of calisthenics is advocated, and greater care in the use of the eyes, for in our high schools ten to sixteen per cent. of the pupils are myopic, while in our colleges—New York College, for instance—fifty-six per cent. of the juniors were myopic. The cause is prolonged study, bad light, etc. The high-pressure system of training the young is condemned. American children are sent to school at too early an age, and too much is required of them. No thought is often given to the necessity to balance *muscular*

and *nervous* development, and the final outcome of neglect of mental hygiene, both for pupil and teacher, may be insanity. "There is no doubt, says Dr. Richardson, that mental work, and hard mental work, is conducive to health and length of days." Excessive brain labor, however, in the young gives rise to tubercle in the brain, convulsive attacks or epilepsy. Sleep is of vast importance to healthful brain action, and Dr. Farquharson says, so long as a brain-worker *sleeps* well, *eats* well, and takes daily out-door exercise, he may bear almost any amount of steady work. Dr. Grissom asks, why need the clock of life run down so much sooner west of the Atlantic than in Europe, where are still working such old men as Disraeli, Emperor William, Von Moltke, and many others. This is an important question for Americans to ponder over, when we see so many of our thinkers, in the professions, politics and business life, gradually succumbing to general paralysis of the insane, or suddenly dying from apoplexy.

Walsh's Physician's Combined Call-Book and Tablet—Walsh's Physician's Handy Ledger.—A Companion to Walsh's Physician's Combined Call-Book and Tablet. By RALPH WALSH, M. D., Washington, D. C.

These publications commend themselves to the profession in that they are the work of a physician who knows whereof he does. The former is neat, compact, and yet with abundant space for memoranda, general and special; and contains a treasure of practical information relating to doses of medicines, new and old, antidotes for poisons, examination of urine, etc.

The "Handy Ledger" is well named. It is the handiest and altogether the most convenient ledger we have seen. It makes book-keeping easy. It enables every physician to tell just what he is doing, charging, collecting, for each day, week and month in the year. Dr. Walsh is entitled to the thanks of the profession for having provided so desirable a work in such perfect shape.

Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Third Series, Vol. III. For sale by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia.

This volume contains the papers read before the College from October, 1876, to July, 1877, inclusive, there being thirteen papers in all, viz. :

Case of thrombosis of the cerebral veins, by Arthur V. Meigs, M. D. Case of lacerated wound of the elbow-joint, treated successfully by the antiseptic method, by J. Ewing Mears, M. D. Case of peripheral necrosis of the humerus, with ankylosis of shoulder and elbow, necessitating amputation of the shoulder, by J. Ewing Mears, M. D. Post mortem imbibition of poisons, more especially in its medico-legal relations, by John J. Reese, M. D. On the internal administration of nitrate of silver, and on the occurrence of a blue line upon the gums as the earliest sign of argyria, by William Pepper, A. M., M. D. Case of malignant disease of retro-peritoneal and mesenteric glands, rib and vertebræ, by James H. Hutchinson, M. D. The state of medicine in China, by Robert P. Harris, M. D. Remarks on relapses in typhoid fever, by J. M. DaCosta, M. D. On changes in the nails in fever, and especially in relapsing fever, by Morris Longstreth, M. D. Report of committee on meteorology and epidemics for the year 1876, by Richard A. Cleeman, M. D. Hemipia and decussation in the optic chiasm, by G. C. Harlan, M. D. The ophthalmoscope as an aid to medical diagnosis, by Morris J. Lewis, M. D. On the treatment of old dislocations of the shoulder by subcutaneous section of the humerus and the formation of a false joint, by J. Ewing Mears, M. D.

The papers are all well prepared, and of more than ordinary interest, but those of Drs. Reese and Cleeman are especially instructive.

Clinic of the Month.

ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY.—In the Philadelphia Medical Times, October 27th, Dr. H. C. Wood gives his experience in the treatment of this disease at the Philadelphia hospital. He says:

Every practitioner of medicine must be acquainted with the fact that anginas or sore throats are divisible into two classes, those which are mere local inflammations and those which are the expression of a graver malady, *i. e.*, of a constitutional condition, or, as the fashion of the day terms it, a blood-poisoning.

It may not be equally well recognized, but it seems to me equally true, that all dysenteries may be similarly divided. One man is exposed to wet and cold and gets a sore throat, while his neighbor, under a similar influence, falls ill of dysentery. One man is thrown in contact with the diphtheritic poison and gets a constitutional sore throat, whilst another takes in the infection of a crowded, unclean camp and suffers from a constitutional dysentery.

Any practitioner called to treat a severe simple angina uses both constitutional and local measures; but it is scarcely a misstatement to affirm that the chief reliance is always on the nitrate of silver or other local remedies which are employed. Even if the sore throat be the local manifestation of a constitutional disorder, local applications are made by almost every physician, and by many they are used very energetically.

If we turn to inflammation of the other end of the alimentary tube, we find the treatment in vogue very different from that practiced in anginas. Local measures (except the use of opium) are employed very imperfectly, or, in the vast major-

ity of cases, not at all. The object of the present article is to call attention to this anomaly, and to enter a plea for the energetic and wide-spread trial in colitis of local treatment.

This disuse of local applications in dysentery is largely, no doubt, the result of our former inability to make applications to any other than the extreme lower portions of the colon. By the use of forced enemata, so called, we are now, however, able to reach every part of the large intestine.

In giving such injections, it should be first remembered that the name is a misnomer; that no force should ever be used. The patient should be brought to the edge of a hard bed, placed in a position somewhat resembling that for lithotomy, his buttocks resting upon a hard pillow in such a way as to elevate the pelvis and cause the injected fluid naturally to flow downward and inward. A well-oiled, smooth, somewhat flexible, hard tube, with openings in the sides (an œsophageal tube will answer well), and with a closed end, must then be gently and slowly introduced from eight to twelve inches into the rectum. The free outer end of this may be connected with a Davidson's syringe, and the fluid thus be slowly pumped in. A better plan is to unite it with a flexible india-rubber tube, in the end of which a funnel is inserted. This being elevated five or six feet, the water is poured in, and by its own weight, with irresistible gentleness, forces its way into the gut. Instead of a funnel being employed, the tube may be so arranged as to empty a bucket or other reservoir of water placed five or six feet above the patient. A direct connection may be made, or the principle of the siphon taken advantage of. Finally, the so-called fountain syringe may be substituted. In any case the liquid should be about the temperature of the body, so as not to provoke peristalsis by the stimulus of heat or of cold.

Our experience with other portions of the body would teach us that different forms and stages of dysentery require variety in the character and strength of applications. This no doubt is the case; but my experience in angina led me at once to fasten upon nitrate of silver in these experimental trials, and

this remedy has worked so well that with the few opportunities offered no other has been applied.

Drachm doses of the nitrate have in no case produced any constitutional symptoms, and doses of less than forty grains have not accomplished much good. Twenty-five grains to the ounce is a very common strength for use in angina, and when a drachm of the nitrate is dissolved in three pints of water for an injection, the strength of the solution is only a little over a grain to the ounce. The period of application is, however, much longer than in the case of the throat, and the mucous membrane of the gut is probably more sensitive. The injection usually comes away in from five to ten minutes, but I have often seen it retained twenty minutes. I have always provided common salt, so that a solution of a chemical antidote could be at once thrown up the rectum if symptoms of general action were developed. No occasion has ever occurred for its use; but in the present stage of our experience it would, perhaps, be safer to use the salt, if at the end of ten minutes there were no indications of the expulsion of the silver solution.

Owing probably to the mildness of the past summer, but one case of acute dysentery has offered itself in my service at the Philadelphia Hospital. This case, which evidently represented the local form of the affection, was treated almost solely with nitrate of silver injections, and briefly noted is as follows:

Case I. W. S., admitted July 13. Had had some diarrhœa a few days, but on morning of admission suffered from a chill, followed by a fever, by frequent mucous bloody stools, constant tenesmus and desire to stool, tenderness over colon, and other dysenteric symptoms. Ordered milk diet and forty grains of nitrate of silver by the rectum, and two grains of opium by mouth.

July 14. Patient comfortable since injections; had only three passages during night. Injection and opium repeated. Had four passages during day, the last containing scybala; and at night was ordered castor oil and laudanum.

July 15. Had three large, fecal, slightly mucous and bloody stools during the night. Injection as before.

July 16. Since injection, two evacuations, chiefly fecal; no treatment. July 18, patient convalescent; evacuation normal; diet improved. July 27, discharged cured.

A single case, of course, affords but one peg upon which to hang an argument; but in the present instance the peg is as strong as it can be. The very favorable result certainly warrants a more extended trial of the remedy.

Chronic diarrhœa, so called, is undoubtedly, in the majority of cases, really a chronic dysentery, *i. e.*, a chronic colitis. Notwithstanding all that has been written, a considerable experience in my own practice and that of others has convinced me that it is not always possible to make a positive diagnosis in this class of cases as to the seat of the affection. When the disease is an enteritis, injections must fail to reach the affected part, and consequently fail to do good. This introduces an element of uncertainty into the results of treatment, and must be expected to give rise to an occasional disappointment. The cases about to be noted have been taken one by one as they entered my ward in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Here follows a detailed statement of the treatment of six cases by injections of a solution of nitrate of silver. All of them were discharged cured after a short course of treatment, with the exception of the last one; and Dr. Wood says:

Extended remark upon these cases is scarcely necessary. Attention may, however, be called to the facts that Cases II, III, IV and VI, had been in the house from one to seven weeks, and had been unsuccessfully treated with the ordinary remedies for chronic dysentery before the nitrate of silver was used; that there was no change of diet at the time of injection, and that no medicine, save a little opium, was given by the mouth; yet in Case II two injections, in Case III two injections, and in Case IV four injections sufficed for a cure. In Case VI smaller doses of the silver salt were tried before injections of forty grains were practiced. It is instructive to notice that these smaller amounts failed almost entirely.

In regard to the last case, in which injections failed entirely, much doubt exists as to the seat of the disease. The tenderness was certainly much more decided over the small than over the large intestines, and the passages that were seen were simply large, watery, sero-fecal discharges. When the injections were suspended, appropriate treatment for chronic enteritis was instituted. Improvement commenced at once, and, although at the present writing sufficient time has not elapsed to warrant a positive conclusion, the prospects of cure seem good.

In conclusion, I do not want to claim for the local treatment of dysentery anything more than a wide-spread trial. The results which it has yielded in the series of cases here published are certainly very encouraging, but the number of trials is too few to stamp the method of treatment as confirmedly orthodox.

CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM.—Dr. Charles Bell, in the November number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, says that caput succedaneum is the most common of all the tumors met with in the new-born child, and although in general it is extremely harmless in its character, from its appearance it is often a source of great anxiety to the mother. It ought not to be treated as of no importance, because it is possible that other bloody tumors of more dangerous nature may be mistaken for it. Therefore the accoucheur ought to be very cautious in forming and expressing his opinion in regard to it. The propriety of this is well illustrated in a case reported by Dr. West, which terminated fatally. When the tumor was first seen by Dr. West sixteen days after birth of the child, it occupied the whole of the right parietal bone. It was irregular in shape, and measured twelve inches in circumference, and it had not the bony ridge which is so characteristic of caput succedaneum. He ordered it to be bandaged by means of adhesive straps, and cold lotions to be frequently applied. The child seemed to do well for a time, but died eight days after this treatment was adopted. On examination after death, the

tumor was found filled with coagulated blood, and there was blood effused between the cranium and the dura mater more than half an inch thick, and occupying the entire fossa of the parietal bone, in which there was a fissure. There can not be a doubt that this interesting case was the result of an accident, which had fractured the parietal bone and ruptured a blood-vessel.

Dr. Bedford mentions a very similar case, in which the tumor was supposed not to have formed until twenty-four hours after birth. It was only the size of a walnut when first observed; but when Dr. Bedford saw it five weeks after, it was as large as half the child's head.

The true caput succedaneum seldom or never attains to so great a size as the tumors just referred to. It is soft, elastic, and slightly fluctulent in the center, and is surrounded by a ridge of bony hardness, which is liable to be mistaken by the inexperienced for the edge of a fractured bone. It is unquestionably a congenital tumor, and it always indicates the presenting part of the child. It is found, therefore, almost on every part which is more especially pressed upon by the cervix uteri during labor; but it is found most frequently on the parietal bones, especially the right one. It is invariably the result of pressure, hence it resembles an ecchymosis both in character and color. Its duration is very variable, as it sometimes remains stationary for some time; but in general absorption commences immediately in the center, and in consequence the bony ridge is rendered more distinct. The size of the tumor gradually diminishes, so that in the course of a few weeks it entirely disappears. In some instances, however, it remains for a considerable time, and is attended with a sort of crackling sensation when pressed on by the finger, almost as if we were pressing a piece of tinsel. This condition led Chelius* to consider it as pathognomonic of ossification of the pericranium.

When the tumor is large, it is liable to be mistaken during labor for the bag of waters. I once, when a very young

* Medico Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. XXVIII, p. 410.

practitioner, committed this error. The labor was tedious, although the patient had had a large family. When I arrived the first stage of labor was well advanced, and on examination I found a large fluctuating tumor, which had quite the feel of the bag of waters. Under the erroneous impression that I should hasten the labor, I scratched what I took for the membranes, but I soon discovered my mistake and desisted. I gave a dose of ergot, which soon terminated the labor. On examining the child's head I found a large bluish tumor occupying the upper part of the right parietal bone, and extending a short way on the occiput; and on the most prominent part there was a slight abrasion, the mark made by my nail. The tumor remained of nearly the same size for several days, when absorption commenced, and at the end of five weeks there was no trace of either the tumor or the scratch.

Cause.—This swelling is the obvious result of pressure of the unyielding cervix uteri; hence it is most frequently met with in tedious labor. The resistance of the cervix to the advance of the fetal head ruptures some of the blood-vessels of the scalp. The effused blood soon coagulates round the edge forming the hard ridge, while the blood in the center remains fluid.

Treatment.—It was the custom at one time to lay open the tumor by an incision, and to empty it of its contents, or to apply caustic for the purpose of inducing suppuration. With such treatment it is not surprising that many cases proved fatal. The treatment in the generality of cases now is to leave them entirely to nature, unless they should prove tedious, or be of unusual size, when an evaporating lotion may be employed, such as the following:

R	Muriat. ammoniæ,	ʒ j
	Aceti diluti,	ʒ iss
	Sp. camphoræ,	ʒ j
	M. ft. lotio.		

In general, however, such applications are more for the purpose of showing that you are not neglecting the case than from their being absolutely necessary.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SPLEEN.—At the recent International Medical Congress, held at Geneva—a congress of which our eminent countryman, Dr. Sims, was one of the vice presidents—Prof. Schiff presented a paper upon the functions of the spleen:—the following abstract we take from the *Archives Générales* of November:

1. The extirpation of the spleen has no permanent influence upon the absolute or relative quantity of the white or red globules of the blood.

2. At first succeeding the operation there is a considerable increase of the white globules with or without decrease of the red. These changes do not result from the removal of the spleen, but from the operations preparatory to such removal, and are almost the same when these operations are done whether the spleen is removed or not.

3. Only exceptionally after ablation of the spleen are there swellings of the lymphatic glands, or increased size of other glands. The so-called supplementary spleens fail even if the animals are allowed to live for a year and a half, and even when the removal of the spleen has been made in the earlier weeks of life.

4. The swelling of the mesenteric glands, sometimes met with in animals subjected to the operation, appears to be the result of a protracted peritonitis, which sometimes results from the operation.

5. The spleen seems to increase in volume from the fourth up to the seventh hour of free digestion by the stomach.

6. The spleen during digestion, or rather during absorption from the stomach, prepares the ferment which, entering the blood in the tissue of the pancreas, transforms in this gland a special substance, probably albuminoid, into *pancreato-pepsine* or trypsin; that is to say, into a substance with the property of digesting albuminoid bodies.

7. After the extirpation of the spleen, the pancreatic juice loses its digestive power upon albuminoid substances, but preserves its other digestive properties. Duodenal digestion of

albuminoids is no longer marked by energy and rapidity; it is as feeble as that in other parts of the small intestine.

8. After the removal of the spleen, the substance destined to become pancreato-pepsine accumulates in great part in the pancreas, and may still be transformed into that compound by the chemical influences which after death accompany the commencement of putrefaction.

9. After the destruction of its nerves, the spleen remains flaccid; it does not become swelled and then atrophy, as in general do the erectile tissues when their nerves are paralyzed.

SIMPLE ULCER OF THE STOMACH.—At the same Congress M. Lebert presented a paper founded upon a study of two hundred and fifteen cases of ulcer of the stomach.

The frequency of gastric ulcer varies according to different countries, and different localities in the same country. The mean does not exceed four in one hundred autopsies. Simple ulcer of the stomach sometimes occurs without appreciable cause, sometimes under the influence of a general anemic and neuropathic state, perhaps vaso-motor. The chief clinical forms are, first, the *acute form*, with perforation of the stomach, and a mortal general peritonitis; second, the *hemorrhagic form*, with severe hematemesis; third, the *scorbutic form*; fourth, the *dyspeptic form*, which resembles gastric catarrh, but is more painful; fifth, the *gastralgalic form*, marked by painful paroxysms; sixth, the *vomitive form*, marked by great vomiting; seventh, the *cachectic form*, which may simulate cancer.

Hematemesis was observed in four-fifths of the cases; it was the cause of death three times in one hundred. Perforation of the stomach was observed 3.5 in one hundred, in the female especially between puberty and thirty years, in the male after thirty years. The chloro-anemic condition predisposes to perforation, which may occur in the midst of apparently good health.

The disease even in favorable cases has a mean duration of three to five years at least, with ameliorations and exacerba-

tions alternating. It may be latent, the cure and cicatrization supervening almost without symptoms: fatal terminations in eight out of one hundred cases. Rare during the first year, it becomes more frequent in the second and especially in the third year; it increases with the duration of the disease, especially if its progress has been constant. Relapses are not rare—a new ulcer following a period of perfect health.

An external gastric fistula is not grave, while a gastropulmonary or gastro-intestinal is generally, if not invariably, fatal.

In the treatment, the hygienic is of the first importance. Milk diet, in the experience of Lebert, gives the best results; and the patient should pass only very gradually to varied and solid food. Constipation should be met by aperients, especially aloes. If the pains do not yield to regimen, opium or hypodermic morphia is useful. As alteratives, subnitrate of bismuth and nitrate of silver are valuable. Ice and astringents are the remedies for hematemesis. In one word, let the treatment be symptomatic as it can not be specific.

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.—Dr. A. Stadfeldt, of Copenhagen—*Gazette Obstétricale*, November 20th—from the *Norvisch Medicinisch Archiv.*, has determined in thirty-four cases, where the date of coition was positively known, the duration of pregnancy. He has added to these thirty-four cases thirty-one similar ones from M. Ranvin. The mean duration in these sixty-five cases was 271.8 days, the extremes being 250 and 293 days. The duration of pregnancy in the physiological sense should, according to the author, be calculated from after the epoch of the first menstrual suppression, modern physiologists holding that the fecundated ovum is derived from this ovulation period. Pregnancy would then be much shorter than is generally supposed. In twenty-four cases, where he believed he could determine the first epoch of menstrual suppression, the mean term was 254 days, the extremes being 240 and 273 days.

CHRONIC TUBERCULAR PERITONITIS.—The following extract is from a clinical lecture on the above subject by Dr. Reginald Southey, *Lancet*, November 10:

The symptoms of acute peritonitis are usually so striking that the disease seldom escapes recognition during life. Far otherwise is it with chronic peritonitis, which is occasionally recognized only after death, when we are surprised that an affection with a morbid anatomy so well marked should have escaped detection. . . . Chronic like acute peritonitis occurs both as a primary and as a secondary or sequential disease, and, like the acute affection, too, it may be either local or general. Let me, however, refer you to the table which I have hung up illustrating the etiology of chronic peritonitis.

First. It may be due to tubercle or cancer.

Second. It may occur as the sequel of acute peritonitis from injury or lesion.

Third. It may be secondary to disease of the stomach, intestines, or abdominal viscera—as ulcerations, abscesses, enteric fever, dysentery, typhlitis, uterine fibroids, ovarian disease, hematocele, bladder affections.

Fourth. It may follow as the result of prolonged venous stasis provoked by heart disease with nutmeg liver, by liver disease with obstruction to portal circulation, by pressure from aneurismal or other tumors.

Fifth. It can be excited by impurification of the blood, as in chronic uræmia, chronic pyæmia, purpura and rheumatism.

I wish you to understand that the distinction between acute and chronic peritonitis is one of degree merely, and that a great deal of the thickening, and adhesions, and alterations of color and substance of the peritoneum discovered after death from a variety of different causes, really dates back to an affection which was at first local, and, so far as symptoms were concerned, subacute.

As a general rule, this disease occurs in weakly-looking individuals or children, who present hard, somewhat full, but not very tender bellies. Abdominal pain is complained of, and the bowels are irregular, sometimes confined, sometimes

loose. The appetite is bad; digestion slow and difficult; vomiting is occasional; wasting is progressive. The temperature fluctuates considerably—is, as a rule, about 100° , but may rise to 104° and fall to below 97° . Hectic fever and night sweats prevail.

Easy as the diagnosis of tubercular peritonitis occasionally is from the hereditary proclivity and history of the case, omental tumor and other clinical evidence, cough expectoration and physical signs in the chest, I have encountered examples of it where the disease could only be guessed at as the most probable solution of a nexus of symptoms each in themselves quite inconclusive. When wasting with inconstant hectic fever exists, marasmus without disease enough of lungs, or liver, or kidneys, or lymph glands, to explain it; when food is absolutely loathed and the tendency is to vomit, and the bowels are irregular although easily whipped up to catarrhal diarrhoea by gentle purgatives; when the abdomen feels full and in places hard, although its parietes are wasted; when the pulse is always quick and feeble, the tongue thin, pointed, red and sore, and the breath presents an odor of shell-fish, the smell of a fresh-opened lobster, a clinical feature to which I called attention in the present case, and have repeatedly noticed as a symptom rarely absent in chronic peritonitis,—you may fairly surmise the presence of this disease.

TREATMENT OF PSEUDARTHROSIS.—Dr. Becker, of Munich, (from *Aerztl. Intelligenzblatt*,) treated a case of false joint of the tibia, which resulted from a complicated fracture of the leg with dislocation of the broken ends, in the following manner: He bound up the leg in a plaster-of-paris bandage, cut a large fenestra so that the tibia would be accessible, and at the point of the false joint pierced a hole with a needle through the ligaments uniting the tibia, and injected a syringe-full of a three per cent. carbolized solution. In this manner four injections were made one after another. Four days later two injections of a four per cent. carbolized solution were used, on account of which an inflammatory œdema resulted.

After two days a five per cent., and after three days more a six per cent. solution, the latter used three times, each time at two points. The reaction was insignificant. After four weeks, abundant callus formation and complete consolidation of the broken ends had occurred. The writer recommends this treatment in the place of other and more dangerous treatment. (*Medicinisch-Chirurgische Rundschau*, No. X, October, 1877.)

ANÆSTHETICS.—How do anæsthetics act? Is it by combining with certain elements of the ganglion cells of the central nervous apparatus, and thus, by altering their molecular composition, preventing the generation of nerve force, or interfering with its manifestation? Is it by modifying the circulation in the nerve centers, or is it by changing the composition of the blood, and rendering it less fit for the nutrition of these highly complex structures? Bink concludes an article on the officinal sleep-producing substances in the Archives for Experimental Pathology, by saying that these agents possess the power of producing a kind of coagulation of the substance of the cerebral cortex, whilst other agents, though nearly allied to the former in chemical composition, do not possess this power. Morphia, chloral, ether, and chloroform possess, he maintains, a strong affinity for the substance of the brain in man; and when they are introduced into the blood they enter into combination with the cerebral substances, opposing or impeding the disintegration of the living substances, and thus rendering it unfit to discharge the functions required of it in the living state. In a paper on the same subject in the *Centralblatt*, Heinrich Ranke observes that protracted study of the effects of anæsthetics has led him to very similar conclusions. He has found that the action of chloroform, ether and amyl on frogs first produces a condition in which, just as in poisoning by curara, no contraction can be induced in muscle by any kind of irritation applied to the motor nerves, though the muscular tissue itself reacts to direct stimulation, and the current in the nerves remains constant

both in force and direction. In a later stage of the anæsthesia the muscular tissue itself ceases to respond to the most powerful induction currents, though its proper electro-motor force remains unweakened; and, lastly, at a still more advanced stage, the whole muscular tissue of the body passes into a condition of rigor. He has further found that a solution either of albumen from the brain or of myosin from muscle, in very weak salt and water, is precipitated by the vapor of the three above-named anæsthetics, and that their power of producing muscle rigor in the case of muscle depends on the coagulation of the myosin. It would have been exceedingly interesting if the view of Bink to the effect that morphia acts also as a coagulating agent upon the ganglion cells could be corroborated, since, if such were the case, it would tend to show that the various kinds of anæsthetics act essentially in the same manner. Additional experiments have lately been instituted by Ranke, which demonstrated that not only chloroform and chloral hydrate, when injected into the arteries, caused rapid stiffening of the muscles, but that the same influence was exerted by ether, amyl, bromoform, and bromhydrate, whilst when tannin, cupric sulphate, mercury chloride, ferric sulphate, or spirits of wine, were injected, though strong fibrillar contractions occurred, and coagulation of the blood, followed by death, in no instance was rigor produced. Iodoform, indeed, appears to form an exception to the conclusion that the rigor-producing action of the anæsthetics is something peculiar to them, for it is not known to possess anæsthetic properties. If injected in solution in ether, rigor is immediately produced, but ether has itself a stiffening action on muscle. Nevertheless Ranke thinks he can distinguish between the action of the iodoform, which is immediate and intense, and that of the ether, which comes on later and is less powerful; and he attributes the failure of iodoform to act as an anæsthetic to its insolubility merely, which, as it were, masks its proper action. (The Lancet.)

Notes and Queries.

A WARNING WITH A MORAL.—Most men fail any way and independently of the manner in which they part their names or part their hair. Yet there must be some truth in the popular idea which suspects a certain weakness in the upper story of the man who parts either his hair or his name in the middle. He may become a winner at short distances or in narrow fields, as for instance in those cultivated by the knights of the razor and masters of the dance, but he will rarely be found to possess the staying qualities without which neither man nor horse ever becomes truly great. He can not, as old John Harper said his racers were able to do, "run from eend to eend."

The name business seems to be slightly less dangerous than the hair. Yet the man who parts his name in the middle is handicapped to lose in the race of life from the tap of the drum until he comes under the string, doctors particularly.

Dr. J. Harry Thompson, of Washington, is the latest instance in point. There were, it is true, some minor objections to J. Harry T.,—some slight shadows did seat themselves on that name. He did not, for instance, gain fellowship with the best physicians at the capitol, but he secured what he coveted much more—he got the place of physician-in-chief to the Columbia Hospital. The troubled waves no longer rolled over J. Harry T.'s peaceful breast. He was happy. And he lived, we are told, "luxuriously in sumptuous apartments, and, though a married man, yet had a handsome housekeeper." Thus the newspapers had it.

Now, plain Dr. Thompson would have continued to go on, as he had done, swimmingly in spite of all this. He would easily have lived it all down. And Dr. J. Thompson would

have done equally well. Dr. J. H. Thompson would have met no opposition, and Dr. John H. Thompson would have gone unchallenged, but the J. Harry was too much. Nothing could stand that.

Tom Marshall was once listening to Mr. Clay, when the great Kentuckian directed the fire of his matchless invective upon such of his enemies as had pursued him to his home. Marshall, with his eyes hitherto fixed on Mr. Clay, turned away and remarked to a companion, "No living man can stand that face!" So no man can carry a name divided into J. Harry Thompson.

Again: General O. Evermore Babcock was the President of Columbia Hospital. There is but one O. Evermore, and J. Harry T. was his prophet. The prophet was investigated. He did not prove a success in this line. Even O. Evermore could not save him. His time had come, and luxurious apartments and the handsome housekeeper had to be given up. And so he quit the country, vamoosed, "Tweedled," so to speak.

Seriously, it is to be hoped that the good men attached to the Columbia Hospital will now come to the front, and secure to the institution the place it should hold among the great charities of the nation. For this hospital is a national charity. It is supported by the national government. The poorest no less than the richest doctor in the nation is a contributor to its support. It is a ward of the nation. And its management is a fair illustration of how the nation, as represented at Washington, does such things. J. Harry Thompson is the natural outgrowth of the head center. He came of the ill-starred union of state and science, or more properly politics and science. Like spawn will come of similar conjunctions now and evermore.

It may be remembered that a while back we were regaled with much talk about a "*National Medical School*"—a "national" this and a "national" that. Everything and everybody was to be national. The government alone was to be looked to for correcting the innumerable evils which had

grown into our system of medical education. The government was to be appealed to for aid. A huge national school was to be the panacea for all our ills educational. The American Practitioner raised its voice against the scheme. It was told that the national government alone had the power to regulate, and direct, and control medical teaching; that it could be done in *no other* way. We thought otherwise. The rank and file were of our opinion. We could see evil, and evil only, in the scheme. Politics and science can not toy with each other in this country, except at the expense of the latter. Science can rarely go through a single season in such company unsullied. She always ends by being debauched. Her only safety is in the most rigorous non-intercourse: even a speaking acquaintance is dangerous. The broader the line which separates her from politics, whether national, state or municipal, the better for her own good name and that of all concerned.

An observant German, not yet long enough in this country to master our language, was asked, after a visit to Washington in the winter of 1876-77, what he thought of the condition of things. "I joost tells you," he said, "de bolitics and de boliticians dey conshumes de contry—dey conshumes de contry." The "contry" fortunately has proved too large for immediate consumption, but the operations of "bolitics and boliticians" are fairly illustrated in the management of the Columbia Hospital.

DEATH OF PROF. PAUL F. EVE, M. D.—This distinguished surgeon, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Nashville, Tenn., died November 3d, almost instantly, while at the bedside of a patient. He was born in Georgia, June 26, 1806. He obtained his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He spent some years in Europe, and was a surgeon in the Polish revolution in 1831. It is said that he filled the position of professor in more medical colleges than any other physician in America. He was a constant worker, and was identified most of his time with medical journalism.

AN UNWARRANTABLE LIBERTY.—Dr. Miner, of Buffalo, read a valuable paper on *Ovariectomy by Enucleation*, before the obstetric section of the Philadelphia International Medical Congress, and this paper, with the remarks made upon it after its reading, has been issued in pamphlet form. Dr. Miner has appended a foot-note consisting of extracts from Gray, Bedford, Simpson, Byford, Meadows and Thomas, all relating to the question of a peritoneal covering to the ovary, a majority of five to one deciding that this organ is thus invested, Thomas being the only one who makes a statement in correspondence with recent histological researches. If Dr. M. had given some explanation of this foot-note, acknowledging it as his own, no complaint would be made. But instead of so doing, he has by the * which directs attention to it, being inserted just after a sentence of mine, indicated, doubtless unintentionally, that the foot note is mine. Let Dr. Miner have all the glory of this brilliant conception—quoting three dead men whose utterances were made some years since, and then adding also the statements of two eminent living teachers, apparently thinking that a majority of five to one settles such a point, just as if questions in science were mere matters of majorities! Had he from his ample library, taken down the second volume of Stricker's Histology, he might have read the statement of Waldeyer, whose authority outweighs that of his five peritoneal upholders. At any rate, I protest against the foot-note being attributed to me, and I beg medical gentlemen, who may receive Dr. Miner's pamphlet, to justly credit Dr. M. with it.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

SHALL MEDICAL WITNESSES RECEIVE A PROPER COMPENSATION?—Dr. Thomas J. Dills, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has had a controversy with the courts of his city, and came off second best. He was called to testify in a case of supposed rape. In regard to matters of fact he testified so far as he knew, but when asked his *opinion* in regard to certain matters, he refused to testify unless paid such equivalent for the service as he was in the habit of charging in his office. The judge

sent him to jail for contempt of court. He was brought from the jail on a writ of habeas corpus, and the writ was argued before the same judge it is said, who of course sustained his former ruling, and remanded the prisoner to the sheriff. Dr. Dill, thinking it better to give his opinion than remain in jail, gave the required testimony and was released from custody. A fellow physician of Dr. Dill's was compelled to testify under similar circumstances. The Allen County Medical Society have taken steps to make this a test case before the supreme court, and have called upon other county societies for pecuniary assistance.

A BAD HABIT.—A very popular physician, now dead, was in the habit of taking part in conversation while engaged in writing his prescriptions in the sick room. He was also given to saying, in an altogether mechanical way, when some one present would be talking of their maladies, "Yes, yes, my wife had very much such a spell;" or "my oldest boy was in bed six weeks with a like attack;" or "I had it very bad myself last summer;" or words to that effect. A mischievous lady patient, who had observed the mechanical way in which the doctor replied to questions put or remarks made, said to him one day while he was writing a recipe, "Doctor, I have had so much pain in my back of late that I fear I am going to have falling of the womb." The doctor, continuing his writing, replied, "Well, my dear, never mind, never mind; I had a dreadful spell of it last summer, but it passed off in a few days."

LECTURES ON DERMATOLOGY.—Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley will give a course of lectures on diseases of the skin at Demilt Dispensary, New York, on Saturday afternoons, from two to three o'clock, beginning December 1, 1877. The lectures will be didactic and clinical in character, embracing the pathology, differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin. The lectures will be *free* to medical students. Practitioners of medicine will be charged fifteen dollars for the course of twenty-four lectures.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, October 26, 1877.

A great many physicians and surgeons of America stop in Ireland, on their way to or from England, in order to see the celebrated Rotunda Hospital of Dublin; which, together with other institutions of the same character, are a decided credit to the city, and the faculty here are pleased to have Americans make them a visit.

The Rotunda is located in the center of the city, in Rutland Square, and is one hundred and twenty-five years old. It admits to its wards about twelve hundred patients annually, and has an interne service of about eleven hundred deliveries, while its externe service amounts to six hundred deliveries yearly; so that in all, obstetric and gynecologic, two thousand women annually receive charity at its doors.

About two years ago, Dr. L. Athill was made "Master of the Hospital." Under his administration, the hospital has been divided into two departments, under one roof—obstetrical and gynecological. In the latter department, the wards have been enlarged by cutting away partitions, while the drains and closets have been placed on the outside of the building proper, in order to favor ventilation: now the visitor does not detect a trace of the "hospital smell." In order to avoid this, and as a precaution against disease, the wards are vacated of patients as often as every eighth day, the doors and windows thrown open, and allowed to remain so thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

In both the Coombe and Rotunda the wire-woven beds are used, which does away with the use of mattresses. This practice, Dr. Athill thinks, favors economy and cleanliness.

During this year, which closes on the 5th of November next, there have been but thirteen deaths, from all causes, in the house; last year, from all causes, thirty-five deaths. During last year, the hospital was visited by five deaths from puerperal fever; but the admissions to the house were continued, nor were any special precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease, as Dr. Athill is not a believer in the

infectiousness of puerperal fever in all its forms. "That puerperal fever in some of its forms is infectious, is beyond all doubt. But I do not believe that form of the disease that is due to auto-infection, and which in my opinion is most common of all, to be so."*

As a rule, the patients are admitted to the lying-in wards the day of their confinement, and generally remain but eight or ten days. If there is any doubt about the regularity of their bowels at the time of their admission, the house physician orders a dose of "B. B.," or black bottle. I may furnish the formula:

R Senna leaves,	℥ ij
Sulphate of magnesia,	℥ xx ½
Bruised ginger,	℥ x ½
Boiling water,	1 gal.

M. Let the mixture stand over-night; filter. Dose, two or three ounces as required.

As an application to the hand before making vaginal examinations of patients, a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and soft soap is used; this is clean and satisfactory.

The following is the house pill of the hospital:

R Ext. comp. colocynth,	gr. v
Blue mass,	gr. ij
Ext. of hyoscyam. (Eng.)	gr. j. M.

When a mild cathartic is required, one or two of these pills are given at late bed-time.

As a lotion for sore nipples:

R Powdered borax,	℥ ij
Powdered chalk,	℥ j
Spts. of wine,	℥ ij
Water,	℥ 4. M.

The list of remedies used in the house is not a long one, the drugs being fresh and simple; while the compounding is done by Mrs. McGrath, an old lady who has occupied the position of apothecary to the hospital for the past twenty years. She keeps a visitor's book, and expects all visiting

* Rotunda Hospital Report, 1876, p. 9.

physicians to write their names therein, if not their observations of the hospital.

Four or five weeks ago, Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, made the Rotunda a visit. It is understood that he came abroad to rest awhile, and write a new work on the surgical diseases of women.

I frequently hear the inquiry, "Are you a specialist?" or "What is your specialty?" From this I conclude that a large per cent. of American doctors, who have stopped in Dublin, are specialists.

American books, instruments and operations are used and spoken of frequently. About the first patient I saw on my arrival here was a nurse, twenty-one years old, in the Coombe Lying-In Hospital, who had two years ago been relieved of an attack of chronic cystitis by Dr. Emmet's operation, after many months of suffering. Here we learn that "imitation is the sincerest flattery."

In Ireland as in England, opinion is divided as to the merits of Professor Lister's antiseptic surgery. Some of the surgeons use it, others do not; but, so far as I can ascertain, the greater number do not. But the faculty is quite united in the opinion that ether is the safest of the list of anæsthetics, though chloroform and bichloride of methylene are frequently employed. Mr. Spencer Wells frequently employs the latter in his operations, and I understand gives as a reason for his action that it is not so poisonous to the heart as chloroform, and not so stimulating and tedious as ether.

Finally, yesterday I witnessed a death on the operating-table, or rather chair, in the Mater Misericordiæ, or Cardinal Cullen's Hospital, immediately after the administration of bichloride of methylene. The patient was in the hands of Mr. Charles Coppinger, who was only recently made one of the staff surgeons to this hospital: he feels the accident keenly. So far as I could learn the particulars of the case, it is as follows: A young man of rather poor intelligence, apparently eighteen years of age, was admitted to the house for a growing tumor of the jaw, upper right side. Though the tumor at

the time of the operation was but eight months old, and was believed to be innocent in character, it was distending the mucous membrane in the roof of the mouth, was lifting the cheek away from the bones, filling the posterior nares, and growing down into the larynx. The ordinary incisions for the removal of the superior maxillary bone were made. The anæsthetic was administered by Mr. Hayes, also a staff surgeon, by sprinkling on a woolen cloth, which was drawn tightly over a wire bridge or basket. The operation lasted about half an hour, and although bloody was not unusually so for this operation. Twenty minutes after the drug had been removed, and after the site of the tumor had been packed with lint, and the incisions almost closed by hare-lip pins below and sutures above, the patient gave a couple of gasps and died. After the death, the night-nurse reported that he had seen the patient return to the ward from the water-closet the night before, and heard him say he had just lost a great deal of blood from the tumor. Microscopical examinations will be made of specimens of the growth, and Mr. Coppinger will doubtless soon publish all the particulars of the case. Mr. Hayes believes the death to have as a direct cause hemorrhage and exhaustion.

W. W. V.

DEMEANOR OF FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS IN PARIS.—An English physician, when lately visiting various Parisian medical institutions, particularly observed, on different occasions, the appearance and demeanor of several female medical students whom he met at dissecting-rooms, lecture-rooms, and hospitals. Three things particularly struck him in respect to these persons:—first, that none were French; second, that all were respectable-looking women and diligent workers; and third, that none were embarrassed by anything they saw or heard. Upon one occasion Professor Richet performed an operation on the male organs of generation before a large clinical class at the Hôtel-Dieu. On the front bench, exactly in front of the naked man, sat an *étudiante* with eager unabashed gaze. On another day, at a lecture on the female

organs of generation by Professor Pajot, illustrated in his usual style by histories which provoked constant shouts of laughter from five hundred listening young men, were present two *étudiantes*, who kept their countenances and diligently used their pens. Such spectacles of immodesty are revolting; they pollute the schools of medicine. If women are to study medicine—for the efficient practice of which few of them are physically and physiologically fitted—let them do so in separate schools of their own, but not in classes with male students. Great medical schools must not be allowed to become schools of indecency; and it is the *ne plus ultra* of indecency to teach medicine to male and female students in the same classes. Dr. Guichet, we must say, reports a state of things in respect to the medical education of women as existing in the United States, far less unseemly than that which is tolerated in Paris, to the disgust, we believe, of the majority of its medical faculty. As a means of suppressing the trade of the mischievous women who in France, particularly in Paris, treat the diseases of women—and do largely in another business thereto relating—in virtue of midwifery licenses, some French physicians are of opinion that completely educated and fully diplomated female doctors of medicine are required. This view may be correct; but does it necessitate the scandal of young men and young women being taught the profession together in the same classes? (Edinburgh Medical Journal, November, 1877.)

UNITED STATES MEDICAL LIBRARY.—In the last number of the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, between five and six pages are devoted to this subject. The author, Mr. Thomas Windsor, justly says that the medical profession owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. J. S. Billings for his wonderful labors. Mr. W. concludes his article as follows:

In conclusion, I warmly congratulate the profession of the United States on their good fortune in possessing so able a bibliographer as Dr. Billings, who has the intellect to appreciate the importance of a great public medical library, and the

enthusiasm and diligence sufficient to overcome the endless difficulties met with in the formation and management of such a collection. Surely his efforts and his great success will have a reflex action on European, especially on English, librarians. Nowhere are there such numerous opportunities for buying rare and curious books and manuscripts, as in the London auction-rooms, yet no use seems to be made of them by any of the London medical libraries at the present time.

THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK FOR 1878.—This book, by William Elmer, M. D. and Albert D. Elmer, M. D., is published by W. A. Townsend, New York. It contains a list of diseases and the remedies applicable to them; poisons and their antidotes; a *materia medica* on a small scale, and an admirable arrangement for a record of practice. It has been published for nearly a quarter of a century, and hence the authors state that it requires to be entirely rewritten. This is the last edition that will appear in its present form, and the next edition will have valuable new additions and features.

MALARIA.—According to the United States census of 1870, malarial fevers are most fatal, first, in Florida, Louisiana and Texas; second, in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada; third, in New Mexico, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana; fourth, in New England, the Middle States, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Contrary to the common notion, there is considerable mortality from this cause in California. Localities subject to the intermixture of salt and fresh water are peculiarly prone to malaria. The use of impure drinking water seems to have some effect in promoting malarial disease; it is supposed by some that the presence of ozone and malaria are usually in inverse proportion, though this is denied. (*American Journal of Dental Science.*)

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, November 13th, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Louisville, Ky., by the Rev. J. L. Burrows, E. H. Cowan, M. D., of Crawfordsville, Ind., and Miss Lucy Lemon Ayars.

LOCAL USE OF HYDRATE OF CHLORAL IN TETANUS.—Dr. J. K. Bigelow, of Indianapolis, Ind., communicates the following interesting case: I was called in August, 1873, to see Kate —, aged sixteen years, who had always enjoyed the most robust health. I found her in a convulsion with trismus and opisthotonos, the result of having "run a rusty nail through her foot." On examination I found the perforation of the foot, the wound being bloodless and swollen. She had been taking one quarter grain granules of morphia by direction of Dr. Athon, who had been called away from the city. I continued the same treatment, until fourteen grains of morphia had been given within twenty-four hours, without the least relief. Dr. Newcomer was called in, and advised me to use the calabar bean, which I did, without mitigating any of the symptoms. Drs. Mears, Newcomer and Dunlap were called in consultation, and while they agreed with me that it was not a clear case of tetanus, yet thought the patient in a very precarious condition. While we were consulting, Dr. M. noticed me constantly rubbing my fingers and thumb together, and asked me the reason. I told him that they were numb, as the result of having rubbed up some chloral between them, previous to dissolving in water, the day before, and that a total want of sensation had remained ever since. Dr. M. suggested that it might have the same effect on the patient's foot. We immediately opened the incision I had previously made in the wound, and introduced all the chloral it would hold, probably a drachm. We had the pleasure of seeing every pain, the convulsions and trismus relieved in less than half an hour, and perfect recovery in a few days, and no bad effects from the morphia or chloral except a slight slough from the latter.

A CORRECTION.—In our October number, page 204, an error occurs in Dr. Davis's article, which we very much regret. In the prescription containing hydrochlorate of ammonia, the amount of the ammonia should be three *drachms* instead of three *ounces*. Will journals that have copied the formula, please copy the correction?

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d St., New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1877-'78.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D., President and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.

JOHN C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOMAS T. SABINE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Secretary of the Faculty.

WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Military and Clinical Surgery.

WM. H. DRAPER, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.

CORNELIUS E. AGNEW, M. D., Clinical Prof. of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.

FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.

EDWARD C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

GEO. M. LEFFERTS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

CHAS. MCBURNEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CHAS. KELSEY, M. D., Asst Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FACULTY OF THE SPRING SESSION.

JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings.

GEORGE G. WHEELOCK, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.

ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D., Lecturer on the Microscope as an Aid to Diagnosis.

H. KNAPP, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

T. A. MCBRIDE, M. D., Lecturer on Symp-tomatology.

The COLLEGIATE YEAR embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session, attendance at the latter only being required for the graduating course. The Spring Session begins near the middle of March, and continues till June 1st. The Regular Winter Session for 1877-78 begins Monday, October 1st, and continues till March, when the College Commencement is held.

TUITION is by the following methods: I. DIDACTIC LECTURES, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS. During the Winter Session, from five to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty, on the seven general branches of medical science. Attendance obligatory. Fees, \$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum. During the Spring Session, two lectures are given daily by the Faculty of the Spring Session. Fees, each branch, \$5, or \$30 for the whole. II. CLINICAL TEACHING. This important subject receives the fullest attention. Ten clinics, covering all departments of medicine and surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition, the Faculty, being strongly represented on the staffs of the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the B. Haven, Charity, and Roosevelt Hospitals, the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.) give daily systematic clinical lectures in one or more of these institutions, as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance at clinics is optional and without extra charge. III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions by a corps of examiners. Attendance optional. Fees, Winter Session, \$10; Spring Session, \$30; Collegiate Year, \$60. IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION—Practical Anatomy is taught from October to May, and every student is expected to dissect. Fee, \$10, good for a collegiate year. Cases of Obstetrics are furnished to advanced students without charge. Personal instruction in Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngoscopy, is also given by special instructors for moderate fees. Attendance optional.

EXPENSES.—The necessary collegiate expenses are a yearly matriculation fee (\$5, good for a collegiate year), and the fees for the lectures of the Winter Session (\$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum). A Graduation Fee of \$30 is also charged. The graduating course requires three years' study, and attendance upon two courses of lectures in each of the seven branches of the winter curriculum. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates, theological students, and students who have already attended two full courses. All fees are payable in advance. Board can be had for from \$6 to \$9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining the same.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York. No. 91—3m

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF INDIANA.

SESSION OF 1876-7.

—:—

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Professor of the Science and Art of Surgery.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. N. TODD, M. D.

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

I. C. WALKER, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.

JOHN E. LINK, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.

Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy.

HENRY JAMESON, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Analytical Chemistry.

J. L. THOMSON, M. D.

Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.

WILSON LOCKHART, M. D.

Professor of Pathology, Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Session of 1876-77 will commence October 4, 1876, and terminate February 27, 1877.

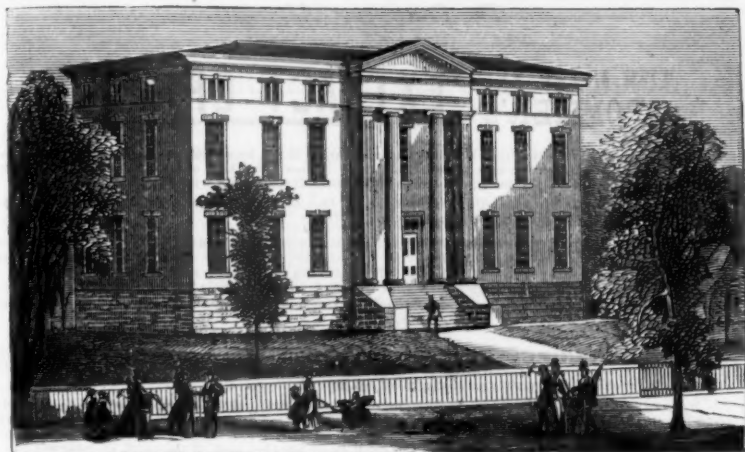
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Matriculation	5 00	Graduation Fee	25 00

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L. P. VANDELL, JR., M. D.....	Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D.....	Professor of Physiology and Physical Diagnosis.
T. S. BELL, M. D.....	Prof. Science and Prac. of Med. and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D.....	Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.
D. W. VANDELL, M. D.....	Prof. of the Sci'ce and Art of Surgery and Cli'cal Surgery.
R. O. COWLING, M. D.....	Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.
W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy.

F E E S.

Professor's Tickets, in full.....	\$50 00	Matriculation Fee.....	\$ 5 00
Demonstrators' Ticket.....	10 00	Graduation Fee.....	30 00
Hospital Ticket (required by City), \$5 00.			

The regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the Regular Term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular containing full particulars, address

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The Collegiate Year in this Institution embraces a preliminary Autumnal Term, the Regular Winter Session, and a Spring Session.

The Preliminary Autumnal Term for 1877-1878 will open on Wednesday, September 19, 1877, and continue until the opening of the Regular Session. During this term, instruction, consisting of didactic lectures on special subjects and daily clinical lectures, will be given, as heretofore, by the entire Faculty. Students expecting to attend the Regular Session are strongly recommended to attend the Preliminary Term, but attendance during the latter is not required. During the Preliminary Term, clinical and didactic lectures will be given in precisely the same number and order as in the Regular Session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, October 8, 1877, and end about the first of March, 1878.

FACULTY.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M.D.,

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and President of the Faculty.

JAMES R. WOOD, M.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.

FORDYCE BARKER, M.D.,
Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

AUSTIN FLINT, M.D.,
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Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

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Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Diseases of Genito-Urinary System, and Clinical Surgery.

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Professor of Practical Anatomy. (Demonstrator of Anatomy.)

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LEROY MILTON YALE, M.D.,
Lecturer Adjunct upon Orthopedic Surgery.

EDWARD L. KEYES, M.D.,
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The Spring Session consists chiefly of Recitations from Text-books. This term continues from the first of March to the first of June. During this Session daily recitations in all the departments are held by a corps of examiners appointed by the regular Faculty. Regular clinics are also given in the Hospital and College building.

Fees for the Regular Session.

Fees for Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Term, including Clinical Lectures.....	\$140 00
Matriculation Fee.....	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket (including material for dissection).....	10 00
Graduation Fee.....	30 00

Fees for the Spring Session.

Matriculation (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	\$5 00
Recitations, Clinics, and Lectures.....	35 00
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The preliminary course commences September 13, 1876. Summer session of Recitations and Clinics begins the first Monday in April; holds twelve weeks.

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44th ANNUAL SESSION, 1876-77.

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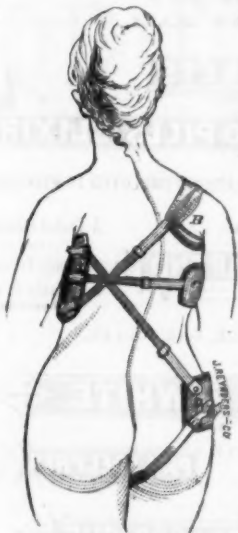
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A physician in St. Louis, who has for some time been using our Pills, prescribed "Gelatine-Coated Phosphorus Pills, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr." intending to have the McKesson & Robbins Pills dispensed, but did not perceive the usual effects after administering them to the patient. Upon investigation, he found the Pills resembled ours somewhat in external appearance, but on cutting one open, he found it contained hardly a trace of Phosphorus. The doctor went to the druggist, who had dispensed the prescription, and found that, not having our Phosphorus Pills in stock, he had dispensed an imitation; the druggist claimed that he was warranted in so doing, as the physician had not taken the precaution to put the name McKesson & Robbins upon his prescription, although the physician had been in the habit of specifying our pills, and the druggist knew it. We have had our attention called to several cases of this character, regarding the Quinine Pills, Morphia granules and others, when, on failing to obtain results, the physicians have found that they were being imposed upon by imitations; this has induced them to write "McKesson & Robbins' G. C. Pills" in full upon their prescriptions and add, "send no others." We have full lines of our Pills in all of the large, and in most of the small cities, and there is no excuse for substituting imitations.

MCKESSON & ROBBINS' GRANULES, Gelatine-Coated.

Arsenious Acid	1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
Atropia	1-60 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
Digitalia	1-60 gr.

This is prepared in our own laboratory and can be confidently relied upon.

Mercury, Bin-Iodide	1-25, 1-16 gr.
Mercury, Proto-Iodide	1-5, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Acetate	1-8, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Sulphate	1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Valerianate	1-8 gr.
Strychnia	1-60, 1-40, 1-30 gr.
Sulphur, Iodide	1-25, 1-10 gr.
Zinc, Phosphide	1-6, 1-4, 1-2 gr.

Physicians have experienced the need of a reliable and pleasant form for administering these more potent remedies. The want of reliability, as exhibited in the granules of the market by the varying action following their administration, has caused them to be avoided—and very justly—by most practitioners, who have preferred rather to use solutions, and trust to the custom of dropping, or using a teaspoon to measure their portions, although nearly as uncertain, owing to great difference in the sizes of teaspoons; and the fact that drops vary with the conditions and form of surface, from which they flow.

In our preparations we have taken special precautions by enforcing our system of checking the weights, and, at large expense, have had our machines for division of the substances, so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness never before maintained in this class of preparations. We can, therefore, afford assurance to physicians of correct weight and perfect division. Our granules have been appreciated and are being extensively used by the profession. Be careful and see that "McKesson & Robbins" is on the label.

Every drug and chemical used in McKesson & Robbins' Pills are thoroughly tested by a competent chemist.

CAUTION! SPECIFY MCKESSON & ROBBINS'

obviates the sickening sensation so universal in swallowing a round Pill.

Therapeutical Notes on some Specialties in McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

PHOSPHORUS, 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-12 gr.

The pure transparent Gelatine we use is in no degree porous, it preserves the Phosphorus perfectly in the free state; while Sugar, owing to its crystalline nature, is very porous and will admit of rapid change in substances, of a delicate character, covered with it. We have the Phosphorus in state of solution in the excipient we employ, this insures a gradual elimination of the Phosphorus in the stomach, thus avoiding the severe irritation that is so often experienced after taking the ordinary Phosphorus Pills, which are prepared by mixing the Phosphorus in substance with the excipient, in which small fragments of Phosphorus often remain. Note remarks by Dr. Squibb, in his paper before Am. Pharm. Ass'n, Sept., '76, in which he states that Phosphorus should never be administered in substance, and if a coating be used, he commends Gelatine.

Many of the most eminent Physicians throughout the country, among whom are leading specialists in the treatment of Neurotic diseases, assert that McKesson & Robbins' Phosphorus Pills are the most rational medium yet found for exhibiting Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, McKesson & Robbins' Pills, both $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND AND IRON, McKesson & Robbins' Pills.

ERCOTIN PILLS, 3 grs.

We manufacture our Ergotin with great care from the best quality of fresh, selected Ergot, and it contains in the most potent form all the active constituents of Ergot of Rye, each grain representing 10 grs. of Ergot, and each pill being equal to half a teaspoonful of official fluid extract. The value of Ergotin, in the place of the crude drug and the Fluid Preparations, is conceded; and it is being largely administered both in this country and in Europe. It has taken a prominent place in the treatment of Neurotic diseases. Many of our most reliable practitioners, and particularly those of extended experience in Gynecology, assert that they have never found a preparation of Ergot, in which, by experience, they felt as much confidence as in McKesson & Robbins' Ergotin Pills. The advantages of prescribing it in this form will be readily acknowledged. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

We offer our Ergotin, prepared specially for hypodermic use, in one ounce bottles.

PHOSPHATES IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE PILLS.

Each pill represents an equivalent of about two teaspoonfuls of Elixir, and is a much more preferable form, in being more agreeable to take and not objectionable to the weakest stomach, when Syrup or Elixir are rejected. As a tonic, this pill is deservedly popular. We also offer Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills, the Iron being in the form of Quevenne's or reduced by hydrogen.

EXTRACT SUMBUL, (Musk Root), 1 gr.

This drug has for some time been extensively used in Russia, and for several years in England and America, in the treatment of hysteria and general spasmodic disorders, particularly in that class of cases where assafoetida has heretofore been much used. Those most experienced in its use claim that it possesses great merit. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

SALICYLIC ACID PILLS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Our pills present the best form for administering this now very important remedy, which has proved so efficacious in Rheumatism, and which is also extensively used as an Antiseptic and Febrifuge. It is claimed that the solutions, formed by the use of Sodium, Ammonium and other salts, produce combinations which do not represent the full value of the free Acid.

EXTRACT GRINDELIA ROBUSTA PILLS, 3 grs.

The Solid Extract is of our own manufacture and is ten times the strength of the Herb; it can be used much more readily and with better effect than any of the liquid preparations. The use of this remedy in Hay Fever, and all Asthmatic difficulties, has increased largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and its therapeutic value is conceded. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

EXTRACT GUARANA PILLS, 3 grs.

This Solid Extract is also manufactured in our own laboratory, and is many times the average strength of the drug. We offer these Gelatine-Coated Pills with confidence in their being the only accurate mode of preparing this widely used and much appreciated remedy, as the drug varies so much in strength; some preparations in the market have been found to consist largely of impurities. We carefully test each shipment we receive, and our Solid Extract is of superior and uniform quality. The value of Guarana, in many phases of sick, nervous and sun headache, as well as in Neuralgia, and in irritations of the mucous membrane, has become well known to practitioners, and its happy effects, in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and kindred diseases, have been attested in numerous cases. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

CAUTION!!—SPECIFY MCKESSON & ROBBINS'

QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC,.....1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammond, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471.) P. Vigier, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA, (Hammond's formula.)

IODIDE OF IRON, (Blancard's formula,).....1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,.....2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhœa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4 & 5 grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pills without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, are as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the official sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 292.

QUININE, CARBOLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, SALICYLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, VALERIANATE,..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS, (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,.....5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,.....5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBE PILLS,.....3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assert their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cube often offered in market is very slight, due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cube Berried.

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., New York.

CAUTION!! GENUINE McKESSON & ROBBINS

Formulas of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

One of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, placed in the mouth, will be relieved of its coating in less than two minutes.

Acid, Arsenious.....1-50, 1-40, 1-20 and 1-30 gr.	Hypophosphites, Compound.....1 gr.	*Quinine, Carbamate.....1 gr.
*Acid, Salicylic.....3-15 and 1-5 grs.	Calcii, Hypophosph., 1 gr.	*Quinine, Salicylate.....1 gr.
Alum and Asafoetida, U. S.....4 grs.	Potassi, " 1-5 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Alum and Iron.....3 grs.	Ferri, " 1-4 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1/2 gr.
{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-2 gr.	*Iodide of Iron (Bisland's formula).....1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....3 grs.
{ Pulv. Zingib. Jan., 1 gr.	Iodoform and Iron.....1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....3 grs.
{ Ferri, Sulph., Ext., 1-2 gr.	Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U. S.) 5 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....3 grs.
{ Extract, Coni., 1-2 gr.	Iron by Hydrogen (Quevener's).....1 and 2 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....3 grs.
Aloes and Myrrh, U. S.....3 grs.	Iron, Citrate and Quinine.....1 and 2 grs.	*Quinine, Sulpho Carbamate.....1, 2 and 3 grs.
Aperient.....3 grs.	Iron, Proto-Carb. (Vallet's Mass.) 3 grs. & 5 grs.	Quinine and Aloes.....1 and 2 grs.
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-3 gr.	Iron, Proto-Chloride.....1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulph., 1-2 gr.
{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-2 gr.	Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.....1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulph., 1-2 gr.
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	{ Ferrum, Reductum, 3 gr.	{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-4 gr.
Asafoetida.....3 grs.	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr.	Quinine, Arsenic and Nux Vomica.....3 grs.
{ Asafoetida, 1-1-2 grs.	{ Strychnia, 1-40 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponi, 1-2 gr.	Laxative.....1 gr.	Quinine, Arsenic and Nux Vomica.....1-60 gr.
Asafoetida, U. S.....4 grs.	{ Res., Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.	Quinine and Iron.....1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponi, 1 gr.	{ Hydrag., Chlor., Mille, 1 gr.	{ Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr.
Asafoetida and Nux Vomica.....3 grs.	{ Ext. Col. Comp., pulv., 3 grs.	{ Ferrum Reductum, 1 gr.
{ Asafoetida, 3 grs.	Lime, Lacto-Phosphate.....5 grs.	Quinine and Strychnine.....1 gr.
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-4 gr.	{ Mercury, Bi-Iodide.....1-25 and 1-6 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr.
*Atropa.....1-60 gr.	{ Mercury, Prot-Iodide.....1-5 and 1-4 gr.	{ Ferri, Sub. Carb., 2 grs.
*Belladonna Extract.....1-5 gr.	Morphine, Acetate.....1-5 and 1-4 gr.	Quinine, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.....3 grs.
Bismuth, Subnitrate.....3 and 5 grs.	*Morphine, Sulphate, 1-1-10, 1-4, 1-6, 1-4 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr.
Blue Pill, U. S.....1, 2 and 5 grs.	Morphine Valerianate.....1-3 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr.
Calomel.....1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grs.	Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard).....1-3 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr.
Camphor and Henbane.....3 grs.	{ Ext., Hyocyami, 3-3 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.
{ Camphor, 1 gr.	{ Coni., 3-3 gr.	Quinine Compound.....1 gr.
{ Camphor, Mono-Bromate.....2 and 3 grs.	{ Ignati Amarae, 3-3 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr.
Cathartic Compound, U. S.....3 grs.	{ Opil., 1-2 gr.	{ Ferrum, Reductum, 1 gr.
Cathartic Vegetable.....3 grs.	{ Aconiti, 1-2 gr.	{ Acid, Arsenious, 1-25 gr.
{ Ext., Col. Comp., pulv., 1-2 gr.	{ Cannab. Indicae, 1-4 gr.	Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion.....1-4 gr.
{ Res., Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.	{ Stramonii, 1-5 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulph., 1-4 gr.
{ Res., Leptandria, 1-2 gr.	{ Belladonnae, 1-6 gr.	{ Ferri, Sulph., 1-4 gr.
{ Jalape pulv., 1-4 gr.	Neuralgia (Dr. Gross') as above, without Morphine.....1-2 gr.	{ Acid, Arsenious, 1-25 gr.
{ Aloes Socotri pulv., 1-2 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate, 2 grs.	{ Extract, Tauracii, 1-4 gr.
{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-2 gr.	Morphine, Sulphate, 1-20 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....1 gr.
{ Ol., Mentha Pip.....1-2, 1 and 2 grs.	Strychnia, 1-30 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1-40 gr.
Chloridia.....1-2, 1 and 2 grs.	Acid Arsenious, 1-20 gr.	{ Ferrum, Reductum, 1 gr.
Cinchona, Sulphate.....1, 2 and 3 grs.	{ Ext., Aconiti, 1-2 gr.	{ Strychnia, 1-30 gr.
Cinchonidia, Sulphate.....1, 2 and 3 grs.	Neuralgia (Dr. Gross') as above, without Morphine.....1-2 gr.	{ Acid, Arsenious, 1-20 gr.
Colocynth, Comp. Extract.....3 grs.	Nux Vomica Extract.....1-2 gr.	Quinine, Valerianate.....1-2 gr.
Colocynth, Ipecac and Blue.....3 grs.	Opium, U. S.....1 gr.	Rheumatic.....1-2 gr.
{ Ext. Coloc. Comp., pulv., 2 grs.	*Opium Extract.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Ext., Colic. Comp., 1-1-2 grs.
{ Pulv. Ipecacuanha, 1-6 gr.	{ Opium and Acetate.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Ext., Colic. Acet., 1 gr.
{ Fil., Hydrag., 2 grs.	{ Opil., Pulv., 1 gr.	{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-3 gr.
Cook's.....3 grs.	{ Plumbl., Acet., 1 gr.	{ Hydr., Chlor., Mille, 1-3 gr.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc. 1 gr.	Opium and Camphor.....1 gr.	Rhubarb, U. S.....1 gr.
{ Hydrag., Chlor., Mille, 3-4 gr.	{ Camphor, 1 gr.	Rhubarb Compound, U. S.....1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponi, 1-4 gr.	{ Camphora, 2 grs.	Santonin.....1 gr.
Copalia.....3 grs.	Peppin.....5 grs.	Santonin and Calomel.....1 gr.
Copalia and Oleo-Rosin Cubeba.....3 grs.	Peppin and Bismuth.....5 grs.	{ Santonin, 1 gr.
{ Fil., Copaliba, 3 grs.	Peppin, Sub-Nit., 3 grs.	{ Calomel, 1 gr.
Copalia and Oleo-Rosin Cubeba.....5 grs.	Peppin, Bismuth and Strychnine.....5 grs.	{ Choccola.
{ Fil., Copaliba, 3 grs.	Peppin, 1-1-2 grs.	*Sodium, Salicylate.....5 grs.
{ Oleo-Rosin Cubeba, 1 gr.	Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 2-1-2 grs.	Strychnine.....1-40, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.
Copalia and Oleo-Rosin Cubeba.....5 grs.	Strychnia, 1-60 gr.	*Strychnine Compound.....1-40, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.
{ Fil., Copaliba, 3 grs.	Phosphates Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.....1-40, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.	Strychnine, 1-100 gr.
{ Oleo-Rosin Cubeba, 1 gr.	Ferri, Phosphat., 2 grs.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
*Corrosive Sublimate.....1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.	Quinine, Phosphat., 2 grs.	Ext. Cannab. Indicae, 1-16 gr.
*Digitalis, pure.....1-60 gr.	Strychnine, Phosphat., 1-60 gr.	Ginseng, 1 gr.
Dinner (Col's).....1-60 gr.	Phosphorus.....1-100, 1-50, 1-20 and 1-12 gr.	*Ferri, Carb., 1 gr.
{ Fil., Hydrag., 1-5 grs.	Phosphorus Compound.....1-40, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.	*Salubri, Ricin., 1-25 and 1-10 gr.
{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-1-5 grs.	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	*Sumbul, Ricin., 1-25 and 1-10 gr.
{ Ant. et Pot., Tart., 1-50 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomicae, 1-4 gr.	Syphilitic (Extract's modified).....1 gr.
Dinner (Lady Webster).....3 grs.	Phosphorus Compound.....1-40, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.	Hydr. Prot-Iodide, 1-2 gr.
{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-1-5 grs.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
{ Pulv. Mastiches, 3-5 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	{ Ext., Opil., 1-10 gr.
{ Pulv. Rosae Gallicae, 3-5 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomicae, 1-3 gr.	{ Ext., Clusia, 1-1/2 grs.
*Emmett's.....1 gr.	Podophyllin.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	Tonic (Dr. Allen).....1 gr.
{ Ergotin, 1 gr.	Podophyllin Compound.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulph., 1 gr.
{ Helleb., Nig., 1 gr.	Podophyllin.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Acid, Arsenious, 1-50 gr.
{ Ferri, Sulph., Ext., 1 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomicae, 1-16 gr.	{ Ferrum, Reductum, 2-3 gr.
{ Aloes, Soc., Pulv., 1 gr.	Podophyllin and Blue.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Strychnia, 1-40 gr.
{ Ol. Sabinæ, 1-4 gr.	Podophyllin.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	Triplex.....1 gr.
*Ergotin.....1 gr.	{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-1-5 grs.	{ Ext. Aloes, 2 grs.
*Ferruginous (Blas).....3 and 5 grs.	Podophyllin and Blue.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.
{ Ferri, Sulphate, 1 gr.	Podophyllin.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Fil., Hydrag., 1-3 gr.
{ Potasse, Carb. ex., 3 grs.	Podophyllin, Capsicum and Belladonna.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-1-5 grs.
*Grindelia Robusta Extract.....3 grs.	{ Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.	{ Pulv., Scammonii, Oil, Tiglii, 1 gr.
*Guaiac Extract (Fasilius).....3 grs.	{ Ext., Bellad., Al., 1-3 gr.	{ Pulv., Myrrhæ, Oil, Carol., 1 gr.
*Henbane, Extract.....1 gr.	{ Pulv., Capsici, 1-2 gr.	Valerian Extract.....3 grs.
Hepatic.....1 gr.	Podophyllin, Ext., Coloc. and Belladonna.....1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	*Zinc, Phosphate.....1-4, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.
{ Fil., Hydrag., 3 grs.	{ Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.	*Zinc, Phosphate and Ext. Nucis Vomicae.....1-4, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 1-4 gr.	{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	{ Zinc, Phosphate, 1-10 gr.
{ Bellad., 1-4 gr.	{ Belladonna, 1-4 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomicae, 1-4 gr.
Hooper's.....9 1/2 grs.		Zinc, Valerianate.....1 gr.

Quality will always be maintained, all ingredients and preparations, which we use and manufacture, being carefully tested by a competent analytical chemist, employed by us for that purpose. The unreliability of many of the granules of Morphia, Strychnia, Corrosive Sublimate, and other important poisonous substances, having been the source of much concern to physicians, and danger to their patients, we would state that we have, in our laboratory, a system of checking and witnessing the weights of all poisons used, and registering in a book, kept for that purpose, with the names of witness (always a competent person) and operator. Our machines for division of the substances are so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness, in even the smallest granules, never before maintained in this class of preparations, and this precision applies as well to the larger pills. We can, therefore, afford assurance to the physician of correct weight and perfect division. We call attention to the small size of our gelatine coated granules, less exipient being thereby required.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1876.

The Spring and Summer Session of 1876 in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence on March 5th and continue till July 1st, with the following

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

On Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, . . .	BY PROF. L. P. YANDELL, JR.
On Ophthalmic and Aural Diseases,	BY PROF. J. M. BODINE.
On Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Physiology, .	BY PROF. E. R. PALMER.
On Public Hygiene,	BY PROF. T. S. BELL.
On Clinical Diseases of Women,	BY PROF. JOHN E. CROWE.
On Clinical Surgery,	BY PROF. D. W. YANDELL.
On Materia Medica,	BY PROF. J. W. HOLLAND.
On Surgery,	BY PROF. R. O. COWLING.
On Practice of Medicine,	BY DR. W. O. ROBERTS.
On Anatomy,	BY DR. H. A. COTTELL.
On Chemistry,	BY DR. G. H. ANDERSON.
On Obstetrics,	BY DR. W. H. LONG.
On Diseases of Children,	BY DR. R. B. GILBERT.
On Physiology,	BY DR. J. H. O'REILLY.

Didactic Lectures will be given upon the Specialties of Medicine and Surgery, but the essential feature of this course will be **CLINICAL INSTRUCTION** and **RECITATIONS** from the text-books, it being the design of the Faculty to give the student advantages much superior, as has been demonstrated, to those obtained by ordinary office instruction.

In the illustration of the various courses, the **MUSEUM, LIBRARY** and **APPARATUS** of the University will be used.

Examinations and Clinical Instruction.—Daily examinations on all the branches of Medicine will be held by the various members of the Faculty.

The University Dispensary, situated upon the college grounds, supported by the Faculty and under its exclusive control, is the only institution of the kind in the city of Louisville which has existed for any number of years. It has obtained the confidence of the sick poor of this city, and its rooms, especially during the milder months, are daily crowded with patients illustrating all varieties of disease.

The Faculty have also access to the Louisville City Hospital, an institution which contains more than two hundred beds, and the Hospital of St. Mary and Elizabeth. From these sources an inexhaustible supply of Clinical material is obtained.

Prof. D. W. YANDELL holds his regular Surgical Clinic twice a week; Prof. JOHN E. CROWE twice a week, upon the Diseases of Women; Prof. L. P. YANDELL, Jr., twice a week, upon Clinical Medicine; Prof. BODINE twice a week, upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Prof. PALMER twice a week, upon Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Prof. COWLING twice a week, upon Surgery; all at the University.

Advanced Students will be given obstetrical cases and cases in out-door practice to attend.

The Spring and Summer Course of the University is designed to be supplementary to the Regular Winter Course. Attendance upon it is voluntary and does not count as a session, but students who attend it are furnished with certificates, which will be taken as additional evidence of proficiency in candidates applying for the Medical Degree of the University.

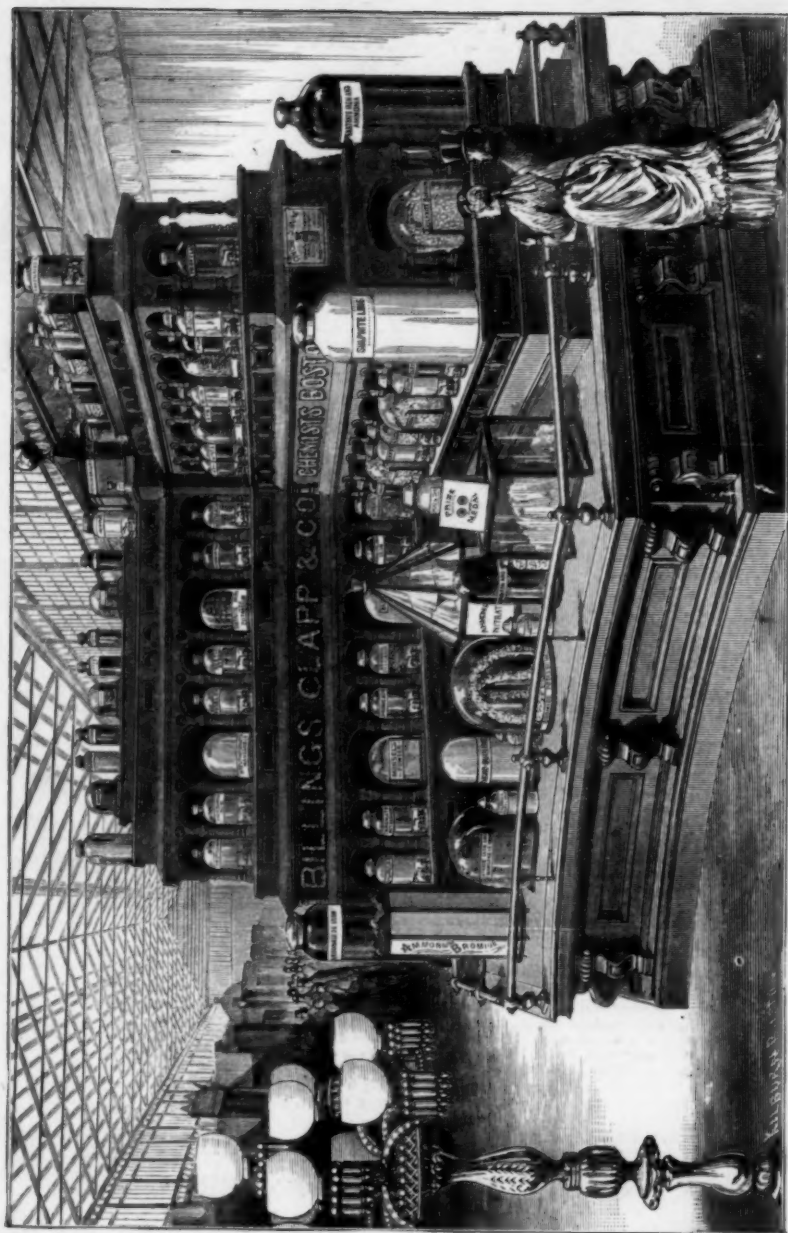
It will be seen that the entire Faculty of the medical Department of the University, together with a valuable corps of assistants, are engaged in the Spring Course, and they pledge their best labors to insure its success.

The Fee for the full Course is \$25.00, and entitles the holder to his Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Regular Winter Session.

For further information, address

W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dean of University Summer School,
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CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d St., New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1877-'78.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ALONZO CLARK, M. D., President and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine. | FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine. |
| WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery. | JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Secretary of the Faculty. |
| JOHN C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. | WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Military and Clinical Surgery. |
| THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., Professor of Surgery. | WM. H. DRAPER, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin. |
| T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. | CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., Clinical Prof. of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. |
| JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine. | ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children. |
| HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. | FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases. |
| JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. | EDWARD C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. |
| THOMAS T. SABINE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy. | GEO. M. LEFFERTS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat. |
| CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. | CHAS. MCBURNEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. |
| EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. | CHAS. KELSEY, M. D., Ass't Demonstrator of Anatomy. |

FACULTY OF THE SPRING SESSION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings. | MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D., Lecturer on the Microscope as an Aid to Diagnosis. |
| GEORGE G. WHELOCK, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis. | H. KNAPP, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear. |
| ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. | T. A. MCBRIDE, M. D., Lecturer on Symptomatology. |

The COLLEGIATE YEAR embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session, attendance at the latter only being required for the graduating course. The Spring Session begins near the middle of March, and continues till June 1st. The Regular Winter Session for 1877-78 begins Monday, October 1st, and continues till March, when the College Commencement is held.

TUITION is by the following methods: I. DIDACTIC LECTURES, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS. During the Winter Session, from five to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty, on the seven general branches of medical science. Attendance obligatory. Fees, \$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum. During the Spring Session, two lectures are given daily by the Faculty of the Spring Session. Fees, each branch, \$5, or \$30 for the whole. II. CLINICAL TEACHING. This important subject receives the fullest attention. Ten clinics, covering all departments of medicine and surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition, the Faculty, being strongly represented on the staffs of the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the Bellevue, Charity, and Roosevelt Hospitals, the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.) give daily systematic clinical lectures in one or more of these institutions, as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance at clinics is optional and without extra charge. III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions by a corps of examiners. Attendance optional. Fees, Winter Session, \$40; Spring Session, \$30; Collegiate Year, \$60. IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION—Practical Anatomy is taught from October to May, and every student is expected to dissect. Fee, \$10, good for a collegiate year. Cases of Obstetrics are furnished to advanced students without charge. Personal instruction in Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngoscopy, is also given by special instructors for moderate fees. Attendance optional.

EXPENSES.—The necessary collegiate expenses are a yearly matriculation fee (\$5, good for a collegiate year), and the fees for the lectures of the Winter Session (\$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum). A Graduation Fee of \$30 is also charged. The graduating course requires three years' study, and attendance upon two courses of lectures on each of the seven branches of the winter curriculum. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates, theological students, and students who have already attended two full courses. All fees are payable in advance. Board can be had for from \$6 to \$9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining the same.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York. No. 91—3m

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF INDIANA.

SESSION OF 1876-7.

—10:—

FACULTY.

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Professor of the Science and Art of Surgery.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. N. TODD, M. D.

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

I. C. WALKER, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.

JOHN E. LINK, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.

Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy.

HENRY JAMESON, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica and Analytical Chemistry.

J. L. THOMSON, M. D.

Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.

WILSON LOCKHART, M. D.

Professor of Pathology, Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Session of 1876-77 will commence October 4, 1876, and terminate February 27, 1877.

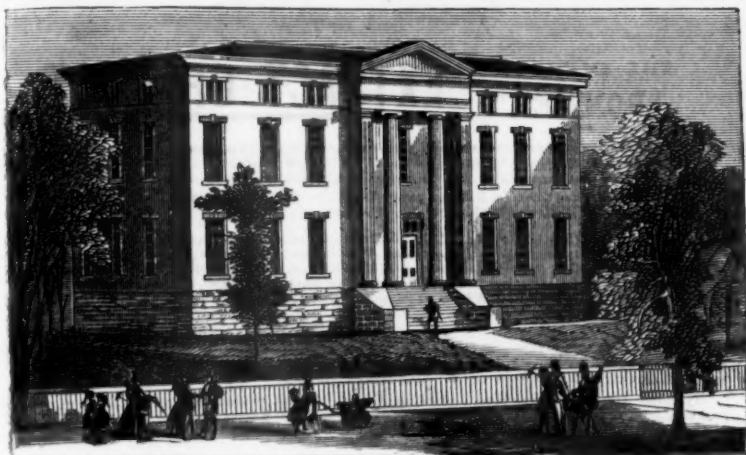
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Hospital Ticket	\$5 00	Demonstrator's Ticket.....	\$10 00
Professors' Tickets.....	40 00	Student's Laboratory.....	5 00
Matriculation	5 00	Graduation Fee	25 00

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130 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets.

FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

FACULTY.

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L. P. YANDELL, JR., M. D.....	Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D.....	Professor of Physiology and Physical Diagnosis.
T. S. BELL, M. D.....	Prof. Science and Prac. of Med. and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D.....	Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D.....	Prof. of the Sci'ce and Art of Surgery and Cli'cal Surgery.
R. O. COWLING, M. D.....	Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.
W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy.

F E E S.

Professor's Tickets, in full.....	\$50 00	Matriculation Fee.....	\$ 5 00
Demonstrators' Ticket.....	10 00	Graduation Fee.....	30 00
Hospital Ticket (required by City), \$5 00.			

The regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the Regular Term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular containing full particulars, address

J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty,

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The Collegiate Year in this Institution embraces a preliminary Autumnal Term, the Regular Winter Session, and a Spring Session.

The Preliminary Autumnal Term for 1877-1878 will open on Wednesday, September 19, 1877, and continue until the opening of the Regular Session. During this term, instruction, consisting of didactic lectures on special subjects and daily clinical lectures, will be given, as heretofore, by the entire Faculty. Students expecting to attend the Regular Session are strongly recommended to attend the Preliminary Term, but attendance during the latter is not required. During the Preliminary Term, clinical and didactic lectures will be given in precisely the same number and order as in the Regular Session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, October 8, 1877, and end about the first of March, 1878.

FACULTY.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and President of the Faculty.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., LL. D.,

Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,

Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM M. FOLK, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,

Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Diseases of Genito-Urinary System, and Clinical Surgery.

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D.,

Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy, and Secretary of the Faculty.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,

Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.

ALPHEUS B. CROSBY, M. D.,

Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.,

Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.

R. ODGEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

WILLIAM T. Lusk, M. D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery.

EDWARD G. JANeway, M. D.,

Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Histology, Diseases of the Nervous System, and Clinical Medicine.

EDMUND R. PRASLEE, M. D., LL. D.,

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Professors of Special Departments, Etc.

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Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolary.

EDWARD G. JANeway, M. D.,

Professor of Practical Anatomy. (Demonstrator of Anatomy.)

JOHN P. GRAY, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

LEROY MILTON YALE, M. D.,

Lecturer Adjunct upon Orthopedic Surgery.

EDWARD L. KEVER, M. D.,

Professor of Dermatology, and Adjunct to the Chair of Principles of Surgery,

A. A. SMITH, M. D.,

Lecturer Adjunct upon Clinical Medicine.

A distinctive feature of the method of instruction in this College is the union of clinical and didactic teaching. All the lectures are given within the Hospital grounds. During the Regular Winter Session, in addition to four didactic lectures on every week-day except Saturday, two or three hours are daily allotted to clinical instruction.

The Spring Session consists chiefly of Recitations from Text-books. This term continues from the first of March to the first of June. During this Session daily recitations in all the departments are held by a corps of examiners appointed by the regular Faculty. Regular clinics are also given in the Hospital and College building.

Fees for the Regular Session.

Fees for Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Term, including Clinical Lectures.....	\$140 00
Matriculation Fee.....	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket (including material for dissection).....	10 00
Graduation Fee.....	30 00

Fees for the Spring Session.

Matriculation (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	\$5 00
Recitations, Clinics, and Lectures.....	35 00
Dissection (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	10 00

Students who have attended two full Winter courses of lectures may be examined at the end of their second course upon Materia Medica, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry, and, if successful, they will be examined at the end of their third course upon Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics only.

For the Annual Circular and Catalogue, giving regulations for graduation and other information, address Professor AUSTIN FLINT, JR., Secretary, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES

—IN THE—

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Will begin Wednesday, October 4, 1876, and continue until the last Wednesday in February, 1877. Medical and Surgical Clinics, Tuesday and Friday of each week at Charity Hospital. College Clinic every Wednesday.

The preliminary course commences September 13, 1876. Summer session of Recitations and Clinics begins the first Monday in April; holds twelve weeks.

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L. FIRESTONE, M. D.	D. B. SMITH, M. D.
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Medical Department.

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HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., Emeritus Professor
of Surgery.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Emeritus Professor
of the Institutes of Medicine.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., LL. D., Professor of
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fessor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women
and Children.
ALFRED STILLÉ, M. D., LL. D., Professor of
Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical
Medicine.
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of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
HORATIO C. WOOD, M. D., Professor of Ma-
teria Medica and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., Professor of Clini-
cal Medicine.
WILLIAM GOODELL, M. D., Professor of Clini-
cal Gynecology.
JAMES TYSON, M. D., Professor of General Pa-
thology and Morbid Anatomy.
THEO. G. WORMLEY, M. D., LL. D., Professor
of Chemistry.
JOHN ASHHURST, JR., M. D., Professor of
Clinical Surgery.
_____, Professor of Physiology.
WILLIAM F. NORRIS, M. D., Clinical Profes-
sor of Diseases of the Eye.
GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE, M. D., Clinical Pro-
fessor of Diseases of the Ear.
HORATIO C. WOOD, M. D., Clinical Professor
of Nervous Diseases.
LOUIS A. DUHRING, M. D., Clinical Professor
of Diseases of the Skin.

*The course on Physiology during the coming session will be delivered by Prof. TYSON.

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First Year—Anatomy, Histology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, General Chemistry, Physiology, General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy;—*Final examinations* in General Chemistry, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Second Year—Anatomy, Topographical Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Physiology, General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery;—*Final examinations* in Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Physiology, General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Third Year—Topographical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Diseases of Women and Children, Didactic Gynecology; *Beside instruction* in Practical Medicine and Surgery; Practical Ophthalmology, Otology, Dermatology and Electro-Therapeutics; Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and Special Clinics (Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Skin, Eye, Ear, and of Women and Children);—*Final examinations* in Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

In carrying out the above plan advantage will be taken of the newly-furnished laboratories of the University, and of the great clinical facilities afforded by the University, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals.

Students, who have attended one course in a regular medical school, will be admitted as students of the second course in the University, after having satisfactorily passed an examination in General Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Students who have attended two courses in a regular medical school, will be admitted as students of the third course after examination in General and Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Anatomy, and Physiology.

Graduates of other regular medical schools in good standing will be admitted as students of the third course in this institution without any examination.

In the spring months a valuable course on numerous practical and scientific subjects by a large corps of professors and lecturers is given; and the laboratories of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Histology, Physiology, and Pathology, are open throughout these months, affording a valuable post-graduate course.

The Lectures of the Winter Session of 1877-78 will begin on the first Monday (1st) of October, and end on the last day of February.

The Preliminary Course will begin on Monday, September 10th.

FEES, IN ADVANCE.—First course of lectures, including matriculation and dissection, \$155. Dissecting material free. Second course, \$140. Third course, \$100. Graduation fee, \$30. For announcement giving full particulars, address

JAMES TYSON, M. D., Secretary,
P. O. Box 2,838, Philadelphia.

No. 92 —2m.

†Homœopathic and Eclectic schools are not recognized as being in this category.

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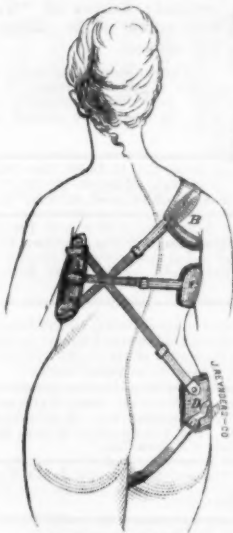
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"More frequently prescribed than any other by Physicians in the General Hospital, Vienna; its taste being more pleasant than that of its rivals, while its efficacy as a purgative equaled or surpassed theirs."

"I have tried the Hunyadi Janos Water sent me on a large number of persons, with invariably good and prompt success. It is a most valuable item in our pathological treasury of remedies."

"I have prescribed the Hunyadi Janos Waters with remarkable success in all those diseases for which aperient waters are used."

"After having made a large number of experiments, extending over many years, I prescribe none but this."

"As a laxative, I prefer the Hunyadi Janos to any and every other mineral water, and for the following reasons: The dose is small; the taste is not unpleasant; it acts promptly; it does not oppress the stomach; it does not gripe, and it is efficient."

"It requires a less quantity; that it is less disagreeable to the taste; less unpleasant in its efficient action, and more certain as an aperient, than any of the waters that I have before been accustomed to prescribe."

"I have used the Hunyadi Janos Water in many cases of the rheumatic and gouty diathesis, with very marked benefit. In cases accompanied with great obesity I prefer it to any other laxative."

"Among all known aperient waters the Hunyadi Janos Water indisputably occupies the first position."

"It is generally a certain, but gentle and painless, aperient. In my experience it is superior to any other Bitter Water."

"According to my experience, the most pleasant and efficient of all purgative mineral waters."

"The most prompt in its action and the most efficient of any of the aperient mineral waters. Specially adapted to those persons who daily require the aid of cathartics."

For ordinary aperient purposes a half wine-glassful of the Hunyadi Water may be taken at bed-time, or a wine-glassful taken in the morning fasting. It is most efficacious when warmed to a temperature not below 60°, or when an equal quantity of hot water is added to it.

Every genuine bottle bears the name of the Apollinaris Co., Lim., London, England.

May be ordered of all Druggists, Grocers and Mineral Water Dealers.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK De BARY & CO., 41 and 43 Warren Street, New York.

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WARNER & CO'S INALTERABLE PILLS OF IODIDE OF IRON

(Pil: Ferri Iodidi.)

ONE GRAIN IN EACH.

IN cases where Iodide of Iron is prescribed, it is absolutely necessary, for the physician who relies on the therapeutic action for beneficial results, that the compound should be perfectly protected, and so prepared as to remain inalterable and stable.

With this important fact in view, we have devoted special study to Iodide of Iron in pillular form, and are warranted in announcing that **Warner & Co's Iodide of Iron Pills** meet all the requirements, and are the most perfect preparation of the kind.

A salt is formed and so prepared as to guard against oxidation, and will remain unchanged for years. A coating of pure sugar renders them pleasant to administer, and further insures protection.

In proof of the above statements, a pill cut through presents all the characteristics of a perfect pill mass and the presence of Iodide iron, without the free Iodine, forming a clear solution, and dissolving *readily* if thrown into a glass of water.

The dose of Iodide Iron Pills is from **ONE to TWO** at meal time, and is recommended and successfully used in the treatment of

**Pulmonary Phthisis or Consumption,
Anæmia and Chlorosis,
Caries and Scrofulous Abscesses,
Chronic Discharges, Dyspepsia,
Loss of Appetite, Etc.**

To guard against imitation, the physician may see that he is obtaining exactly what he prescribes, by ordering in bottles of 100 each. They are coated red.

CAUTION.—Specify **Warner & Co.**, and see to the special marks, and Autograph on wrapper. Price 85 cents per Bottle—sent by mail—discount for QUANTITIES.

SUGAR-COATED QUININE PILLS.

From the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, W. S. Edgar, M. D., Editor.

"It is a matter of no small importance that physicians order their medicines in form convenient to be taken, reliable in quality and accurately divided in doses. Quacks often gain much favor by the care and labor they bestow on the convenience of exhibition of their medicines.

"Sugar-coating does not necessarily impair the quality of such medicines as are commonly thus inclosed, quinine, morphine, cathartics, &c. The chief point of interest is to know that the medicine is pure in quality, and uniform in quantity as labelled, which may be determined by analytical tests, and by the careful observation of the effects produced, Morphine, in the relief of pain, and quinine, in interrupting promptly an intermittent, leave little room for deception. We procured a variety of W. R. WARNER & Co.'s preparations, and have prescribed them as opportunity offered with *satisfactory evidence of their purity*, and reliability as to the quantity in each dose; also we extract the following paragraph from a letter by a competent analytical chemist:—

QUININE PILLS.

"I take pleasure in testifying that W. R. WARNER & Co.'s quinine pills are practically just what they claim to be, whether judged by analytical tests, or by the therapeutic effect obtained from their use.

A. B. LYON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist."

"Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

—FOR—

PHYSICIANS^{AND} HOSPITALS

PHYSICIANS' OUTFITS FURNISHED AT PRICES RANGING
FROM \$50.00 TO \$200.00.

WITH a long and practical experience gained when in the Retail Drug Business, and a thorough knowledge of Practical Pharmacy, in connection with our present daily correspondence and intercourse with medical practitioners, we are enabled to understand exactly the requirements for an office practice and Dispensing Department. We supply everything relating to the business, embracing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, whole and powdered, and all the recent medical appliances, for which our Philadelphia manufacturers are so famous. All drugs are carefully selected, Chemicals — pure, Pharmaceuticals officinal and standard in strength and we will guarantee satisfaction to those favoring us with their orders.

*Fresh and Reliable Vaccine Virus from
healthy subjects. Warranted efficacious. Sent
by mail, \$1.25 per crust, \$12.00 per doz.*

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
—AND—
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
PHILADELPHIA.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



First Prize awarded by the Judges for **WARNER & CO'S SOLUBLE
SUGAR-COATED PILLS**, over Pills of every description.

REPORT.

To **WM. R. WARNER & CO.**, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR

Sugar-Coated Pills.

"The **SUGAR-COATED PILLS** of **WM. R. WARNER & CO.** are **SOLUBLE**, **RELIABLE**, and **UNSURPASSED** in the perfection of **SUGAR-COATING**, thorough composition and accurate subdivision.

"The pills of **PHOSPHORUS** are worthy of special notice. The element is thoroughly diffused and subdivided, yet perfectly protected from oxidation."

Attest,
J. L. CAMPBELL, [SEAL.]

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.

***** **Sugar-Coated Pills are more Soluble than
Gelatine-Coated or Compressed Pills.**—*Prof. Remington's Paper read before American Pharmaceutical Association,
Boston, 1875.*

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

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PHYSICIANS ^{AND} HOSPITALS

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WITH a long and practical experience gained when in the Retail Drug Business, and a thorough knowledge of Practical Pharmacy, in connection with our present daily correspondence and intercourse with medical practitioners, we are enabled to understand exactly the requirements for an office practice and Dispensing Department. We supply everything relating to the business, embracing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, whole and powdered, and all the recent medical appliances, for which our Philadelphia manufacturers are so famous. All drugs are carefully selected, Chemicals — pure, Pharmaceuticals officinal and standard in strength and we will guarantee satisfaction to those favoring us with their orders.

*Fresh and Reliable Vaccine Virus from
healthy subjects. Warranted efficacious. Sent
by mail, \$1.25 per crust, \$12.00 per doz.*

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

— AND —

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA,

WARNER & CO'S SUGAR-COATED Phosphorus Pills.

Phosphorus is an important constituent of the animal economy, particularly of the brain and nervous system, and is regarded as a valuable remedy for the following diseases:—

Lapse of Memory, Impotency, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Nerve Power, Phthisis, Paralysis and Neuralgia.

THE PILULAR FORM HAS BEEN DEEMED THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF PHOSPHORUS. It is in a perfect state of subdivision, as it is incorporated with the material while in solution, and is not extinguished by oxidation.

THIS METHOD OF PREPARING PHOSPHORUS HAS BEEN DISCOVERED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECTION BY US, and is thus presented in its elementary state, free from repulsive qualities, which have so long militated against the use of this potent and valuable remedy. This is a matter requiring the notice of the physician, and under all circumstances the administration of Phosphorus should be guarded with the greatest care, and a perfect preparation only used.

Its use in the above-named complaints is supported by no less authority than Prof. Delpech, Prof. Fisher of Berlin, Dr. Eames, (in the *Dublin Journal*), Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Hammond, of New York. The special treatment indicated in these cases is: 1st. Complete rest of mind, especially abstinence from all occupations resembling that upon which the mind has been overworked; 2d. The encouragement of any new hobby or study not in itself painful, which the patient might select; 3d. Tranquillity to the senses, which expressly give in these cases incorrect impressions, putting only those objects before them calculated to soothe the mind; 4th. A very nourishing diet, especially of shell-fish: 5th. The internal administration of Phosphorus in Pilular form prepared by WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

PILLS SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF LIST PRICES.

		Price per 100.
Pil Phosphori, 1-100 gr.	WARNER & Co's	\$1 00
Pil Phosphori Comp.	WARNER & Co's	2 00
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vomice, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		
Pil Phosphori et Nucis Vomice	WARNER & Co's	2 00
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vomice, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		
Pil Phosphori et Ferri et Nuc. Vom.	WARNER & Co's	2 00
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		
Pil Phosphori et Ferri et Quiniaz.	WARNER & Co's	2 90
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 1 gr. Quinia Sulph., 1 gr.		
Pil Phosphori et Ferri et Nuc. Vom. et Quiniaz.	WARNER & Co's	2 90
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Quiniaz Sulph., 1 gr.		

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

**WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.**

INGLUVIN

FROM THE

VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS GALLINACEUS.

A specific for **VOMITING IN PREGNANCY**, a potent and reliable remedy for the cure of **INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and SICK STOMACH**, caused from debility of that organ. It is superior to the Pepsin Preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail. **\$1.00 Per Bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price.**

"A NEW REMEDY, CALLED INGLUVIN."

BY A. F. SHELLY, M. D., of PHILADELPHIA.

"This is obtained from the gizzard of the domestic fowl (chicken) and is a *Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy*. I have used this remedy for twenty-five years, and it has never failed. It is also the most *powerful and reliable remedy for the Cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Sick Stomach*, caused from debility of that organ. It is useful in all cases where pepsines and pancreatines are used, but with much more certainty of its good results, for it puts all those preparations, in my experience, in the background.

In complicated affections of the Stomach, such as *Inflammation, Gastralgia, Pyrosis, &c.*, it may be combined with Subnitrate of Bismuth and opiates; and in Diarrhoea and Cholera Infantum, with astringents, both vegetable and mineral. I have given the article to several prominent physicians, who have used it with the happiest results, among whom I may mention Prof. E. WALLACE, of the Jefferson Medical College; he gives me the result of seventeen cases as follows:—

In Vomiting of Pregnancy, out of nine cases he cured six, and palliated two, and in one case the remedy was not taken according to direction, and therefore had no effect.

He used it in seven cases of Sick Stomach, caused by chronic inflammation of the uterus; cured five, and two remained doubtful. He also used it in a case of very obstinate Sick Stomach, caused by an irreducible hernia, and says this was the only remedy that gave any relief.

We, who have some experience, all know that Vomiting of Pregnancy is a sore affliction, and in some cases almost unendurable, nay, indeed, putting life in jeopardy; but in INGLUVIN we have a remedy which will prove to be a great blessing to mothers, who, as yet, think vomiting must be endured as a natural consequence.

If I am able, by this publication, to induce the medical fraternity to make use of the remedy, I am positive that a great boon will be conferred upon a class of sufferers who claim our sympathy.

The dose is from five to ten grains, hardly ever more than five, except in obstinate cases. For children, from one to five grains. My mode of administering it is in a spoonful of water or tea, or it may be strewn on a piece of bread and covered over with a little butter; it is, however, nearly tasteless. In Dyspepsia and in Vomiting of Pregnancy, I direct it to be taken half an hour or so before each meal. In other affections of the Stomach and Bowels, every two to four hours. I give it uncombined, except in complicated cases, as heretofore mentioned.

The methods by which this principle can be obtained from the viscus are various. When I commenced to employ it, I used it in rather a crude state, by pulverizing the lining membrane of the gizzard; but it requires too much care and precision in the drying and cleansing operation, in order not to destroy its virtues. There is also great inconvenience in obtaining the viscus during the heat of summer and extreme cold of winter, as temperature is one of the main things to be observed, in order to preserve its efficacy, purity and sweetness. Later, finding this mode of preparation unsatisfactory and inconvenient for the above reasons, I consulted with WM. R. WARNER & CO., 1228 Market Street, Philadelphia, who have prepared a form, designated INGLUVIN; its purity, and also its good effects, I can vouch for."

—"The Medical and Surgical Reporter," February 3rd, 1877.

PREPARED ONLY BY

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

1228 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE—CHANGE OF NAME.

"Dr. Shelly, of this city, informs us that owing to the fact that a proprietary remedy has been

obviates the sickening sensation so universal in swallowing a round Pill.

PRINT IN

McKesson & Robbins'



PILLS AND GRANULES,

OF THE

U. S. PHARMACOPIA & OTHER RELIABLE FORMULÆ.

GELATINE-COATED,

Process and Machinery Patented.

91 & 93 Fulton, 80, 82 & 84 Ann Streets,

NEW YORK.

A physician in St. Louis, who has for some time been using our Pills, prescribed "Gelatine-Coated Phosphorus Pills, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.," intending to have the McKesson & Robbins Pills dispensed, but did not perceive the usual effects after administering them to the patient. Upon investigation, he found the Pills resembled ours somewhat in external appearance, but on cutting one open, he found it contained hardly a trace of Phosphorus. The doctor went to the druggist, who had dispensed the prescription, and found that, not having our Phosphorus Pills in stock, he had dispensed an imitation; the druggist claimed that he was warranted in so doing, as the physician had not taken the precaution to put the name McKesson & Robbins upon his prescription, although the physician had been in the habit of specifying our pills, and the druggist knew it. We have had our attention called to several cases of this character, regarding the Quinine Pills, Morphia granules and others, when, on failing to obtain results, the physicians have found that they were being imposed upon by imitations; this has induced them to write "McKesson & Robbins' G. C. Pills" in full upon their prescriptions and add, "send no others." We have full lines of our Pills in all of the large, and in most of the small cities, and there is no excuse for substituting imitations.

McKESSON & ROBBINS' GRANULES, Gelatine-Coated.

Arsenious Acid	1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
Atropia	1-60 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate	1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.
Digitaria	1-60 gr.
This is prepared in our own laboratory and can be confidently relied upon.	
Mercury, Bin-Iodide	1-25, 1-16 gr.
Mercury, Proto-Iodide	1-5, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Acetate	1-8, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Sulphate	1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 gr.
Morphia, Valerianate	1-8 gr.
Strychnia	1-60, 1-40, 1-30 gr.
Sulphur, Iodide	1-25, 1-10 gr.
Zinc, Phosphate	1-6, 1-4, 1-2 gr.

Physicians have experienced the need of a reliable and pleasant form for administering these more potent remedies. The want of reliability, as exhibited in the granules of the market by the varying action following their administration, has caused them to be avoided—and very justly—by most practitioners, who have preferred rather to use solutions, and trust to the custom of dropping, or using a teaspoon to measure their portions, although nearly as uncertain, owing to great difference in the sizes of teaspoons; and the fact that drops vary with the conditions and form of surface, from which they flow.

In our preparations we have taken special precautions by enforcing our system of checking the weights, and, at large expense, have had our machines for division of the substances, so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness never before maintained in this class of preparations. We can, therefore, afford assurance to physicians of correct weight and perfect division. Our granules have been appreciated and are being extensively used by the profession. Be careful and see that "McKesson & Robbins" is on the label.

Every drug and chemical used in McKesson & Robbins' Pills are thoroughly tested by a competent chemist

Therapeutical Notes on some Specialties in McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

PHOSPHORUS, 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-12 gr.

The pure transparent Gelatine we use is in no degree porous, it preserves the Phosphorus perfectly in the free state; while Sugar, owing to its crystalline nature, is very porous and will admit of rapid change in substances, of a delicate character, covered with it. We have the Phosphorus in state of solution in the excipient we employ, this insures a gradual elimination of the Phosphorus in the stomach, thus avoiding the severe irritation that is so often experienced after taking the ordinary Phosphorus Pills, which are prepared by mixing the Phosphorus in substance with the excipient, in which small fragments of Phosphorus often remain. Note remarks by Dr. Squibb, in his paper before Am. Pharm. Ass'n, Sept., '76, in which he states that Phosphorus should never be administered in substance, and if a coating be used, he commends Gelatine.

Many of the most eminent Physicians throughout the country, among whom are leading specialists in the treatment of Neurotic diseases, assert that McKesson & Robbins' Phosphorus Pills are the most rational medium yet found for exhibiting Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, McKesson & Robbins' Pills, both $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND AND IRON, McKesson & Robbins' Pills.

ERCOTIN PILLS, 3 grs.

We manufacture our Ergotin with great care from the best quality of fresh, selected Ergot, and it contains in the most potent form all the active constituents of Ergot of Rye, each grain representing 10 grs. of Ergot, and each pill being equal to half a teaspoonful of official fluid extract. The value of Ergotin, in the place of the crude drug and the Fluid Preparations, is conceded; and it is being largely administered both in this country and in Europe. It has taken a prominent place in the treatment of Neurotic diseases. Many of our most reliable practitioners, and particularly those of extended experience in Gynecology, assert that they have never found a preparation of Ergot, in which, by experience, they felt as much confidence as in McKesson & Robbins' Ergotin Pills. The advantages of prescribing it in this form will be readily acknowledged. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

We offer our Ergotin, prepared specially for hypodermic use, in one ounce bottles.

PHOSPHATES IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE PILLS.

Each pill represents an equivalent of about two teaspoonfuls of Elixir, and is a much more preferable form, in being more agreeable to take and not objectionable to the weakest stomach, when Syrup or Elixir are rejected. As a tonic, this pill is deservedly popular. We also offer Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills, the Iron being in the form of Quevenne's or reduced by hydrogen.

EXTRACT SUMBUL, (Musk Root,) 1 gr.

This drug has for some time been extensively used in Russia, and for several years in England and America, in the treatment of hysteria and general spasmodic disorders, particularly in that class of cases where assafoetida has heretofore been much used. Those most experienced in its use claim that it possesses great merit. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

SALICYLIC ACID PILLS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Our pills present the best form for administering this now very important remedy, which has proved so efficacious in Rheumatism, and which is also extensively used as an Antiseptic and Febrifuge. It is claimed that the solutions, formed by the use of Sodium, Ammonium and other salts, produce combinations which do not represent the full value of the free Acid.

EXTRACT GRINDELIA ROBUSTA PILLS, 3 grs.

The Solid Extract is of our own manufacture and is ten times the strength of the Herb; it can be used much more readily and with better effect than any of the liquid preparations. The use of this remedy in Hay Fever, and all Asthmatic difficulties, has increased largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and its therapeutic value is conceded. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

EXTRACT GUARANA PILLS, 3 grs.

This Solid Extract is also manufactured in our own laboratory, and is many times the average strength of the drug. We offer these Gelatine-Coated Pills with confidence in their being the only accurate mode of preparing this widely used and much appreciated remedy, as the drug varies so much in strength; some preparations in the market have been found to consist largely of impurities. We carefully test each shipment we receive, and our Solid Extract is of superior and uniform quality. The value of Guarana, in many phases of sick, nervous and sun headache, as well as in Neuralgia, and in irritations of the mucous membrane, has become well known to practitioners, and its happy effects, in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and kindred diseases, have been attested in numerous cases. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC,.....1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammond, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471.) P. Vigier, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA, (Hammond's formula.)

IODE OF IRON, (Blancard's formula,).....1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,.....2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhœa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4 & 5 grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pills without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, are as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the official sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 222.

QUININE, CARBOLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, SALICYLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, VALERIANATE,..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS, (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,.....5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,.....5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBE B PILLS,.....3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assert their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cubeb often offered in market is very slight, due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cubeb Berries.

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., New York.

H. M. MERRELL,
ABNER THORP,
JOHN U. LLOYD. }

MERRELL, THORP & LLOYD, Pharmaceutists and Manufacturing Chemists,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To the Medical Profession and the Drug Trade:

As very many inquiries are coming to us relative to Specific Tinctures, that a reply to all may be made as tersely as possible, we offer this Circular, trusting that time will be taken for its perusal.

No class of medicines has given so much cause for complaint as Fluid Extracts, while no form of medicines is so necessary to the physician. Liquid medicines are easiest administered and most required. But so many imperfect and inert Fluid Extracts are made and purchased *because of their cheapness*, that the whole class has been depreciated. While there are makes of a high standard, the doubt follows even them from the general uncertainty of the medicines as a class. It has been and is our purpose, as a manufacturing house, to produce reliable preparations—not in competition with others, but in immediate responsibility to those who may use them.

The name "Specific" was applied, not by us but by a higher authority, to a class of liquid preparations which should stand out distinctively from the *name* of fluid extracts, and rest upon their merits of *positive uniformity* and *reliability of action*, without confusion with the list of fluid extracts. This was the original purpose. The same amount of pharmaceutical investigation and intelligence that was used upon the "Gossypium," which appeared in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1876, and afterward in the Eclectic Medical Journal (December, 1876), has been given to each specific. Old processes of manufacture, recommending glycerine, syrups, etc., as a base, were waived, and processes adopted which would insure perfection to each—resulting in a general expression of entire satisfaction from the profession, that the Specifics were all that could be desired in absolute reliability.

The form of *eight ounces material to the pound* of specific, as we understand, was intended for "office pharmacy," from fresh material, which would give a better result than the usual market fluid extracts. For *our sales*, aiming to give the best and highest standard of medicines that could be obtained, and yet conform to the fluid extract strength of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, we adopted such a standard that each fluid ounce of specific would embody the active principles of one Troy ounce (480 grains) of crude material—nearly eighteen avoirdupois ounces (7680 grs.) being required to make every pint.

With great care in the selection of material—the use of green material where required—and *improved processes of manufacture*; with an amount of pharmaceutical knowledge and persevering investigation through years of the past in our laboratory with the express view of improving liquid medicines, we have attained to a class receiving but one expression, that of *perfect satisfaction*. *How we have attained to this is our capital, and the results of our long investigations and our processes can not be asked of us.* The universal satisfaction they give the profession where used, is the evidence we offer of their perfection.

As a manufacturing house, aiming to produce reliable medicines, we labor for that end, and hold ourselves responsible to the profession alone, whose

interests we serve with our own. We do not propose to enter into any controversies; in following our business, it is not with a view of any competitor. We make our medicines with the view of perfection, and if they are compared with other preparations to the detriment of these medicines, it is not that we draw the distinction. It is our purpose to do an honorable business, without reference to any one, believing that we have all that we can attend to in doing that. We will welcome the efforts of any house striving for this end, believing that there is enough for all to do, and live. We believe every physician will rejoice when immediate and decisive action is demanded of his remedy, if he can administer it *confidently* and without experiment as to its results. How often is it his reflection that, if his medicine had been reliable, his patient had not died, and his professional character had not suffered.

We offer the above to the profession in reply to the many questions which come to us relative to our specifics, and their relationships to fluid extracts, and in reply to *competitive doubts* which have been given a wide circulation.

We say our Specific Medicines are definite.

They are *improvements in processes* of manufacture upon fluid extracts, having a standard of strength previously given which is equal to the *highest standard of strength authorized for any liquid preparations*, and we have no right to label them fluid extracts.

Specifics specifically represent the *medicinal principles* of the drug from which they are prepared.

Our U. S. P. Fluid Extracts are equal to any upon the market, but are not specific medicines. While some admit they substitute fluid extracts, and can prepare nothing better, we make no such acknowledgment.

We trust that specific medicines, and the design of them, may thus be better understood, and their *standard of strength may be clear of doubt*. Their doses being exceptionally small, they are given upon each bottle; and to protect our medicines, hereafter each bottle will bear a label explanatory of specifics above our names.

FLUID EXTRACTS.—We manufacture a full line of Fluid Extracts, as we have done for the past twenty-five years, and on this class of preparations have received the following awards, being the highest awards, over all competitors, at our large Cincinnati Industrial Expositions:

Diploma, 1873. Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Silver Medal, 1873, (highest award) Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Silver Medal, 1873, do Chemicals.

Silver Medal, 1874, do Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Gold Medal, 1874, do Best Display.

Silver Medal, 1875, do Fine and Rare Chemicals.

Our list comprises the new remedies—

FLUID EXT. GRINDELIA ROBUSTA,

FLUID EXT. GRINDELIA SQUARROSA,

FLUID EXT. FUCUS VESICULOSUS,

FLUID EXT. YERBA SANTA,

FLUID EXT. ERYTHROXYLON COCA,

FLUID EXT. GOSSYPIUM (from green root),

FLUID EXT. JABORANDI,

FLUID EXT. DAMIANA.

FLUID EXT. GUARANA.

And all others as fast as brought to the notice of the profession.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES.—We are the only house manufacturing these medicines, by our own improved processes, and Fluid Extracts *are not substituted for them.*

Elixirs, Syrups. Resinoids, Ointments, etc.—We make of the highest standard attainable.

Foreign and Indigenous Medicines (ground, powdered, or crude), we keep in the largest stocks and of recent gathering. Also, **SHOP FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, INSTRUMENTS, etc.**, making a complete assortment of all things wanted by physicians of all schools.

Chemicals.—We deal only in those acknowledged from leading manufacturers, and we make ourselves—

Salicylic Acid (from Wintergreen).

Carbazotate of Ammonia (and granules, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1-16 gr.).

Monobromate Camphor.

Benzoate of Lithia, (so valuable in urinary diseases.)

Cod Liver Oil.—We put up a pure Norwegian Oil that we especially recommend to physicians and the trade, for quality and low price.

Scale Iron Preparations.—We make the full list, as, Pyrophosphate, Ammonia Cit., Tart. Iron and Potas., Iron, Quinia and Strychnia, etc., also Conct. Tinct. (for making Mur. Tinct.), Monsell's Salts and Solution, etc.

Sweet Spirits Nitre.—At a very heavy expense we have imported a large Nitre still from England, which enables us to supply an article perfectly free from copper, lead, or tin. We make a perfectly pure article, and the grades known as 3f. and 4f. We have given Nitre our special attention, and would solicit a test of that we make.

We subjoin a few testimonials chosen from widely separated sections of country, from the many we are constantly receiving voluntarily, and we would respectfully solicit a careful perusal.

Mr. W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo., and

Mr. J. O. BOSWORTH, Denver, Colorado, are keeping a full line of our specialties, where supplies may be obtained as if from our house direct, if the profession will call for our medicines.

We will esteem it a favor if physicians will send us their names, and at the same time add those of other physicians of their vicinity, to whom we will be pleased to send our lists, and published matter, which may be of importance.

We make liberal offers to druggists for keeping our medicines. Where physicians can not conveniently procure them of druggists, we will be happy to receive their orders direct, which will receive careful and prompt attention.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. John King, so well known as the author of the American Dispensatory and other important publications, and in whom the profession has unquestioned confidence, sends us the following:

CINCINNATI, April 23d, 1877.

GENTLEMEN—Being frequently written to concerning your "Specific Medicines," I have deemed it best to furnish to you direct this communication, intended as a general reply to those who desire my opinion concerning them, and which you are at liberty to use as a free indorsement of them.

For the past few years I have used quite a number of the "Specific Medicines" of your manufacture, and consider them as being among the finest results of laboratory enterprise and proficiency. No tinctures or fluid extracts have in my hands been more uniform in strength, more reliable in action, and of so high a medicinal standard. Mostly freed, as they are, from inert matters, they are light, clear and permanent preparations are indicated in exceptionally small doses, deposit less sediment than any tincture or fluid extract, and depreciate in therapeutic value in less proportion when kept for a long time in the office. In my estimation they are a triumph of pharmaceutical skill, *being a decided improvement upon official preparations.* As well as I can ascertain, they have been gradually gaining favor among all classes of physicians, and now stand in the first rank. Your fluid Extracts that I have used have given much satisfaction, but as a rule I greatly prefer the Specific Medicines, as being better and considerably cheaper.

Very truly yours,

JOHN KING, M. D.

Messrs. Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd, Pharmacutists and Manufacturing Chemists.

KIRKSVILLE, KY., May 9th, 1877.

Messrs. Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd—Gentlemen: In bestowing my meed of praise to the efficacy of your valuable preparations of medicine, and their purity, I can add no better testimonial of their worth than the fact that I have used them successfully, and almost exclusively, during a practice of twenty-three years, and am still using them.

Truly yours,

MICHAEL FARIS, M. D.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 7th, 1877.

Messrs. Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to say that during the ten or eleven years that I have been using your Fluid Extracts and Specific Medicines, I have found them always reliable and of uniform strength—what I could not say of the Fluid Extracts I have used from other sources.

Respectfully,

L. WINDHURST, M. D.

MOUNT OLIVET, Ky., May 9th, 1877.

Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd—Gentlemen: I have been using your Fluid Extracts and Specific Tinctures for many years, and may say ever since their first introduction; and find the Specific Tinctures more reliable, uniform and powerful in their action than any other remedies I have ever used.

Respectfully yours,

R. WELLS, M. D.

LANCASTER, PA., April 11th, 1877.

Messrs. Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd—Gentlemen: I have been prescribing your Specific Medicines during the present year with satisfactory results. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to their prompt and reliable effects.

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. HESS, M. D.

HARTFORD, Putnam Co., Mo., March 28th, 1877.

Messrs. Merrell, Thorp & Lloyd—Gentlemen: Your letter and the goods were both received to-day. "Specifics" are splendid specimens of pharmacy.

Most respectfully,

W. C. P. BUTMAN.

CINCINNATI, O., May 5th, 1877.

Mr. John U. Lloyd—Dear Sir: I have made the prescription trade a specialty since commencing business (in 1857), and have endeavored to keep a supply of pure medicines for dispensing, in order that physicians and patients would not be deceived by inert and adulterated drugs and pharmaceuticals. I have made it an object to keep your fine preparations, pure spirits of nitre, etc., and I find they always give entire satisfaction to our most prominent physicians. Understanding your ability as a pharmacist, I have full confidence in any preparation you make, knowing that it is as represented.

Very truly yours,

K. B. ASHFIELD,

Druggist and Dispensing Apothecary, Eighth and Central Avenue.

PENFIELD, GA., May 14th, 1877.

Mr. J. U. Lloyd—Dear Sir: I send you by to-day's mail a specimen plant, which I wish you to name and send me the result of your investigation. It had a small bloom or flower at the top, white. The recent bill of medicines was duly received. I am more than pleased with different articles—I am delighted with them.

Yours very truly,

W. B. ARRINGTON.

CLARKSTON, MO., July 26th, 1876.

Dear Sirs: The goods have come and been distributed upon office shelves, and I am happy to say are entirely satisfactory, and I think all are beautiful looking preparations, and heretofore so reliable and certain in action that the practice becomes a real pleasure.

Yours truly,

J. H. BRIDWELL.

The foregoing are selected from expressions in letters constantly coming to us, and certainly are deserving, in such a way, of consideration.

Finally, we would again repeat, that it is our purpose, as a manufacturing house, to stand in the front, and be excelled in the *purity and reliability* of our medicines by none.

We would respectfully request all who address us to do so under our full firm name, and not *Merrell & Co.*, that no mistakes may occur.

We remain, very respectfully, yours,

MERRELL, THORP & LLOYD.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1876.

The Spring and Summer Session of 1876 in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence on March 5th and continue till July 1st, with the following

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

On Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, . .	BY PROF. L. P. YANDELL, JR.
On Ophthalmic and Aural Diseases,	BY PROF. J. M. BODINE.
On Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Physiology, .	BY PROF. E. R. PALMER.
On Public Hygiene,	BY PROF. T. S. BELL.
On Clinical Diseases of Women,	BY PROF. JOHN E. CROWE.
On Clinical Surgery,	BY PROF. D. W. YANDELL.
On Materia Medica,	BY PROF. J. W. HOLLAND.
On Surgery,	BY PROF. R. O. COWLING.
On Practice of Medicine,	BY DR. W. O. ROBERTS.
On Anatomy,	BY DR. H. A. COTTELL,
On Chemistry,	BY DR. G. H. ANDERSON.
On Obstetrics,	BY DR. W. H. LONG.
On Diseases of Children,	BY DR. R. B. GILBERT.
On Physiology,	BY DR. J. H. O'REILLY.

Didactic Lectures will be given upon the Specialties of Medicine and Surgery, but the essential feature of this course will be **CLINICAL INSTRUCTION** and **RECITATIONS** from the textbooks, it being the design of the Faculty to give the student advantages much superior, as has been demonstrated, to those obtained by ordinary office instruction.

In the illustration of the various courses, the **MUSEUM, LIBRARY** and **APPARATUS** of the University will be used.

Examinations and Clinical Instruction.—Daily examinations on all the branches of Medicine will be held by the various members of the Faculty.

The University Dispensary, situated upon the college grounds, supported by the Faculty and under its exclusive control, is the only institution of the kind in the city of Louisville which has existed for any number of years. It has obtained the confidence of the sick poor of this city, and its rooms, especially during the milder months, are daily crowded with patients illustrating all varieties of disease.

The Faculty have also access to the Louisville City Hospital, an institution which contains more than two hundred beds, and the Hospital of St. Mary and Elizabeth. From these sources an inexhaustible supply of Clinical material is obtained.

Prof. D. W. YANDELL holds his regular Surgical Clinic twice a week; Prof. JOHN E. CROWE twice a week, upon the Diseases of Women; Prof. L. P. YANDELL, JR., twice a week, upon Clinical Medicine; Prof. BODINE twice a week, upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Prof. PALMER twice a week, upon Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Prof. COWLING twice a week, upon Surgery; all at the University.

Advanced Students will be given obstetrical cases and cases in out-door practice to attend.

The Spring and Summer Course of the University is designed to be supplementary to the Regular Winter Course. Attendance upon it is voluntary and does not count as a session, but students who attend it are furnished with certificates, which will be taken as additional evidence of proficiency in candidates applying for the Medical Degree of the University.

It will be seen that the entire Faculty of the medical Department of the University, together with a valuable corps of assistants, are engaged in the Spring Course, and they pledge their best labors to insure its success.

The Fee for the full Course is \$25.00, and entitles the holder to his Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Regular Winter Session.

For further information, address

W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dean of University Summer School,
263 W. Walnut St., LOUISVILLE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE scarcity and high prices of Cinchona barks and Sulphate of Quinia, and the prospect of only a slight reduction in these prices, makes the present a favorable opportunity of calling the attention of the profession to the *combination of all the bark alkaloids*.

Much attention has been given to this subject in Europe and India.

The growing appreciation by the medical profession of the United States of

CINCHO-QUININE

is due to the fact that it retains the important alkaloids IN COMBINATION, — a combination which in practice is *preferable to perfect isolation or separation* of these alkaloids.

In addition to its superior efficacy as a tonic and anti-periodic, it has the following advantages, which greatly increase its value to physicians: —

1st, *It exerts the full therapeutic influence of Sulphate of Quinine, in the same doses, without oppressing the stomach, creating nausea, or producing cerebral distress, as the Sulphate of Quinine frequently does; and it produces much less constitutional disturbance.*

2d, *It has the great advantage of being nearly tasteless.* The bitter is very slight, and not unpleasant to the most sensitive, delicate woman or child.

3d, *It is less costly:* the price will fluctuate with the rise and fall of barks, but will always be much less than the Sulphate of Quinine.

4th, *It meets indications not met by that Salt.*

The following well-known Analytical Chemists say: —

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 22, 1875.

"I have tested CINCHO-QUININE, and have found it to contain *quinine, quindine, cinchonine, cinchonidine.*"

F. A. GENTH,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy."

"LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Feb. 1, 1875.

"I hereby certify that I have made a chemical examination of the contents of a bottle of CINCHO-QUININE; and by direction I made a qualitative ex-

amination for *quinine, quindine, and cinchonine*, and hereby certify that I found these alkaloids in CINCHO-QUININE.

C. GILBERT WHEELER,
Professor of Chemistry."

"I have made a careful analysis of the contents of a bottle of your CINCHO-QUININE, and find it to contain *quinine, quindine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine.*"

S. P. SHARPLES, State Assayer of Mass."

TESTIMONIALS.

"WELLFLEET, MASS., Nov. 17, 1876.

"I have used CINCHO-QUININE, and can say without any hesitation it has proved superior to the sulphate of quinine.

J. G. JOHNSON, M.D."

"MARTINSBURG, MO., Aug. 15, 1876.

"I use the CINCHO-QUININE altogether among children, preferring it to the sulphate.

DR. E. R. DOUGLASS."

"LIVERPOOL, PENN., June 1, 1876.

"I have used CINCHO-QUININE, obtaining better results than from the sulphate in those cases in which quinine is indicated.

DR. I. C. BARLOTT."

"RENFROW'S STATION, TENN., July 4, 1876.

"I am well pleased with the CINCHO-QUININE, and think it is a better preparation than the sulphate.

W. H. HALBERT."

"ST. LOUIS, MO., April, 1875.

"I regard it as one of the most valuable additions ever made to our materia medica.

GEORGE C. PITZER, M.D."

"RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1877.

"I believe that the *combination* of the several cinchona alkaloids is more generally useful in practice than the sulphate of quinine uncombined.

"Yours truly, LANDON B. EDWARDS, M.D.
Member Va. State Board of Health,
and Sec'y and Treas. Medical Society of Va."

"CENTREVILLE, MICH.

"I have used several ounces of the CINCHO-QUININE, and have not found it to fail in a single instance. I have used no sulphate of quinine in my practice since I commenced the use of the CINCHO-QUININE, as I prefer it. F. C. BATEMAN, M.D."

"NORTH-EASTERN FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
908 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Penn.,
Feb. 29, 1876.

"In typhoid and typhus fevers I always prescribe the CINCHO-QUININE in conjunction with other appropriate medicines, the result being as favorable as with former cases where the sulphate had been used."

"F. A. GAMAGE, M.D."

☞ Price-Lists and Descriptive Catalogues furnished upon application.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,

(SUCCESSORS TO JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.)

BOSTON, MASS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d St., New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1877-'78.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D., President and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.	FRANCIS DELAVIELD, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.	JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Secretary of the Faculty.
JOHN C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.	WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Military and Clinical Surgery.
THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.	WM. H. DRAPER, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.	CORNELIUS E. AGNEW, M. D., Clinical Prof. of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.	ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.
HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.	FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.	EDWARD C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.
THOMAS T. SABINE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.	GEO. M. LEFFERTS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.	CHAS. MCBURNEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	CHAS. KELSEY, M. D., Ass't Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FACULTY OF THE SPRING SESSION.

JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings.	MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D., Lecturer on the Microscope as an Aid to Diagnosis.
GEORGE G. WHEELOCK, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.	H. KNAPP, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.	T. A. MCBRIDE, M. D., Lecturer on Symptomatology.

The COLLEGIATE YEAR embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session, attendance at the latter only being required for the graduating course. The Spring Session begins near the middle of March, and continues till June 1st. The Regular Winter Session for 1877-'78 begins Monday, October 1st, and continues till March, when the College Commencement is held.

TUITION is by the following methods: I. DIDACTIC LECTURES, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS. During the Winter Session, from five to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty, on the seven general branches of medical science. Attendance obligatory. Fees, \$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum. During the Spring Session, two lectures are given daily by the Faculty of the Spring Session. Fees, each branch, \$5, or \$30 for the whole. II. CLINICAL TEACHING. This important subject receives the fullest attention. Ten clinics, covering all departments of medicine and surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition, the Faculty, being strongly represented on the staffs of the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the B-lievre, Charity, and Roosevelt Hospitals, the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.), give daily systematic clinical lectures in one or more of these institutions, as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance at clinics is optional and without extra charge. III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions by a corps of examiners. Attendance optional. Fees, Winter Session, \$10; Spring Session, \$30; Collegiate Year, \$40. IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION—Practical Anatomy is taught from October to May, and every student is expected to dissect. Fee, \$10, good for a collegiate year. Cases of Obstetrics are furnished to advanced students without charge. Personal instruction in Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngoscopy, is also given by special instructors for moderate fees. Attendance optional.

EXPENSES.—The necessary collegiate expenses are a yearly matriculation fee (\$5, good for a collegiate year), and the fees for the lectures of the Winter Session (\$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum). A Graduation Fee of \$30 is also charged. The graduating course requires three years' study, and attendance upon two courses of lectures on each of the seven branches of the winter curriculum. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates, theological students, and students who have already attended two full courses. All fees are payable in advance. Board can be had for from \$6 to \$9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining the same.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.

No. 91—3m

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF INDIANA.

SESSION OF 1877-8.

—:0:—

FACULTY.

GRAHAM N. FITCH, M. D.

Professor of the Science and Art of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. N. TODD, M. D., President of Faculty.

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

ISAAC C. WALKER, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN E. LINK, M. D.

Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.

Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine.

HENRY JAMESON, M. D., Secretary of Faculty.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

J. L. THOMPSON, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. O. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

The Session of 1877-78 will commence October 4, 1877, and terminate February 28, 1878.

F E E S.

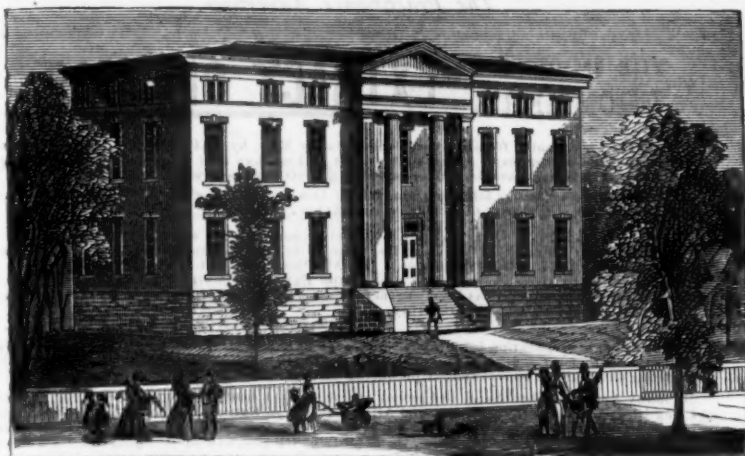
Hospital Ticket	\$5 00	Demonstrator's Ticket.....	\$10 00
Professors' Tickets.....	40 00	Student's Laboratory.....	5 00
Matriculation	5 00	Graduation Fee	25 00

Apply for Annual Circular or further information to

DR. HENRY JAMESON,

No. 35 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets.

FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

FACULTY.

J. M. BODINE, M. D.....Prof. of Anatomy and the Operative Surgery of the Eye
 L. P. YANDELL, JR., M. D.....Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
 E. R. PALMER, M. D.....Professor of Physiology and Physical Diagnosis.
 T. S. BELL, M. D.....Prof. Science and Prac. of Med. and Public Hygiene.
 JOHN E. CROWE, M. D.....Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
 J. W. HOLLAND, M. D.....Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.
 D. W. YANDELL, M. D.....Prof. of the Sci'ce and Art of Surgery and Cli'cal Surgery.
 R. O. COWLING, M. D.....Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.
 W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.....Demonstrator of Anatomy.

F E E S.

Professor's Tickets, in full.....\$50 00	Matriculation Fee.....\$ 5 00
Demonstrators' Ticket.....10 00	Graduation Fee.....30 00
Hospital Ticket (required by City), \$5 00.	

The regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the Regular Term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular containing full particulars, address

J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

THE IMPROVED TROMMER'S **EXTRACT OF MALT.**

This Extract is prepared from the best Canada Barley Malt, by an improved process which prevents injury to its properties by excess of heat. It is less than half as expensive as the foreign extract; it is also more palatable, convenient of administration, and will not ferment.

Attention is invited to the following analysis of this Extract, as given by S. H. Douglas, Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor:

TROMMER EXTRACT OF MALT CO.—I enclose herewith my analysis of your Extract of Malt: Malt Sugar (Glucose), 46.1; Dextrine, Hop-bitter, Extractive Matter, 23.6; Albuminous Matter (Diastase), 2.469; Ash—Phosphates, 1.712, Alkalies, .317; Water, 25.7. Total, 99.988.

In comparing the above analysis with that of the Extract of Malt of the German Pharmacopoeia, as given by Hagar, that has been so generally received by the profession, I find it to substantially agree with that article. Yours, truly,
SILAS H. DOUGLAS,

Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

This invaluable preparation is highly recommended by the medical profession, as a most effective therapeutic agent for the restoration of delicate and exhausted constitutions. It is very nutritious, being rich in both muscle and fat-producing materials.

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The Preliminary Autumnal Term for 1877-1878 will open on Wednesday, September 19, 1877, and continue until the opening of the Regular Session. During this term, instruction, consisting of didactic lectures on special subjects and daily clinical lectures, will be given, as heretofore, by the entire Faculty. Students expecting to attend the Regular Session are strongly recommended to attend the Preliminary Term, but attendance during the latter is not required. During the Preliminary Term, clinical and didactic lectures will be given in precisely the same number and order as in the Regular Session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, October 8, 1877, and end about the first of March, 1878.

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A distinctive feature of the method of instruction in this College is the union of clinical and didactic teaching. All the lectures are given within the Hospital grounds. During the Regular Winter Session, in addition to four didactic lectures on every week-day except Saturday, two or three hours are daily allotted to clinical instruction.

The Spring Session consists chiefly of Recitations from Text-books. This term continues from the first of March to the first of June. During this Session daily recitations in all the departments are held by a corps of examiners appointed by the regular Faculty. Regular clinics are also given in the Hospital and College building.

Fees for the Regular Session.

Fees for Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Term, including Clinical Lectures.....	\$140 00
Matriculation Fee.....	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket (including material for dissection).....	10 00
Graduation Fee.....	30 00

Fees for the Spring Session.

Matriculation (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	\$5 00
Recitations, Clinics, and Lectures.....	35 00
Dissection (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	10 00

Students who have attended two full Winter courses of lectures may be examined at the end of their second course upon Materia Medica, Physiology, Anatomy and Chemistry, and, if successful, they will be examined at the end of their third course upon Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics only.

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 fessor of Diseases of the Ear.
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Third Year—Topographical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Diseases of Women and Children, Didactic Gynecology; *Beside instruction* in Practical Medicine and Surgery; Practical Ophthalmology, Otology, Dermatology and Electro-Therapeutics; Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and Special Clinics (Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Skin, Eye, Ear, and of Women and Children);—*Final examinations* in Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

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Students, who have attended one course in a regular medical school, will be admitted as students of the second course in the University, after having satisfactorily passed an examination in General Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Students who have attended two courses in a regular medical school, will be admitted as students of the third course after examination in General and Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Anatomy, and Physiology.

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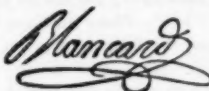
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
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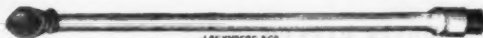
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The Solid Extract is of our own manufacture and is ten times the strength of the Herb; it can be used much more readily and with better effect than any of the liquid preparations. The use of this remedy in Hay Fever, and all Asthmatic difficulties, has increased largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and its therapeutic value is conceded. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

EXTRACT GUARANA PILLS,.....3 grs.

This Solid Extract is also manufactured in our own laboratory, and is many times the average strength of the drug. We offer these Gelatine-Coated Pills with confidence in their being the only accurate mode of preparing this widely used and much appreciated remedy, as the drug varies so much in strength; some preparations in the market have been found to consist largely of impurities. We carefully test each shipment we receive, and our Solid Extract is of superior and uniform quality. The value of Guarana, in many phases of sick, nervous and sun headache, as well as in Neuralgia, and in irritations of the mucous membrane, has become well known to practitioners, and its happy effects, in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and kindred diseases, have been attested in numerous cases. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC,..... 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammond, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471). P. Vigier, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA, (Hammond's formula.)

IODIDE OF IRON, (Blancard's formula,)..... 1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,..... 2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhœa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 & 5 grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pills without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, are as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the official sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 292.

QUININE, CARBOLATE,..... 1 gr.

QUININE, SALICYLATE,..... 1 gr.

QUININE, VALERIANATE,..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS, (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,..... 2½ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,..... 5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,..... 5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

**SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBE
PILLS,**..... 3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assure their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cubeb often offered in market is very slight, due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cubeb Berries.

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., New York.

Formulas of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

ONE OF MCKESSON & ROBBINS' PILLS, placed in the mouth, will be relieved of its coating in less than two minutes.

Acid, Arsenious.....1-50, 1-30 and 1-30 gr.	Hypophosphites, Compound.....1 gr.	*Quinine, Carbamate.....1 gr.
*Acid, Salicylic.....1-2 and 1-4 gr.	{ Calcii, Hypophos., 1 gr. }	*Quinine, Salicylate.....1 gr.
Aloes, U. S.....1 gr.	{ Sodii, " 2-4 gr. }	*Quinine, Sulphate & Bi-Sulphate, 1-4 & 1-2 gr.
Aloes and Anafatidia, U. S.....1 gr.	{ Potassi, " 1-4 gr. }	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Aloes and Iron.....1 gr.	{ Ferri, " 1-4 gr. }	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-3 gr. }	*Iodide of Iron (Blancard's formula).....1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
{ Pulv. Zingib. Jam., 1 gr. }	Iodoform.....1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
{ Ferri, Sulph., Extic., 1 gr. }	Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U. S.) 2 3/4 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
{ Extract, Conil., 1-2 gr. }	Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U. S.) 5 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Aloes and Myrrh, U. S.....1 gr.	Iron by Hydrogen (Quinquina).....1 and 2 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Aperient.....1 gr.	Iron, Citrate and Quinine.....1 and 2 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate Carbamate.....1, 2 and 3 grs.
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-2 gr. }	Iron, Proto-Carb. (Vallet's Mass.) 2 grs. & 3 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate.....1 gr.
{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-2 gr. }	Iron, Proto-Chloride.....1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 2-4 gr. }
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs. }	Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.....1 gr.	{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-4 gr. }
Assafetida.....1 gr.	{ Ferrum, Redactum, 1 gr. }	Quinine, Aromatic and Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr.
{ Assafetida, 1-1 3/4 grs. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1-1 1/2 gr. }
Pulv., Saponia, 1-2 grs. }	{ Strychnia, 1-50 gr. }	{ Acid, Arsenous, 1-40 gr. }
Assafetida and Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr.	Laxative (Cole's).....1 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-40 gr. }
{ Assafetida, 2 grs. }	{ Ros., Podophylli, - 1-10 gr. }	Quinine and Iron.....1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponia, 1 gr. }	{ Hydrag., Chlor., Mita, 1 gr. }	{ Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr. }
Assafetida and Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr.	{ Ext. Col. Comp. pulv., 2 grs. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr. }
{ Assafetida, 3 grs. }	Lime, Lacto-Phosphate.....1-50 grs.	{ Ferri, Sub. Carb., 2 grs. }
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-4 gr. }	{ Mercury, Bim., Iodide.....1-35 and 1-16 gr. }	Quinine, Carbamate and Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr.
*Atropa.....1-40 gr.	{ Mercury, Proto-Iodide.....1-5 and 1-4 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr. }
*Belladonna Extract.....1/2 gr.	{ Morphine, Acetate.....1-5 and 1-4 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr. }
Bismuth, Sulphate.....1-2 and 1-4 grs.	*Morphine, Sulphate, 1-10, 1-10, 1-10, 1-4, 1-4 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr. }
Bile Fil., U. S.....1-2 and 1-4 grs.	*Morphine Valerianate.....1-3 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-40 gr. }
Calomel.....1-2, 1, 2 and 3 grs.	Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard).....1 gr.	Quinine, Phosphorus and Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr.
Camphor and Henbane.....1 gr.	{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-2 gr. }	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr. }
{ Camphora, 1 gr. }	{ Conil., 2-3 gr. }	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr. }
{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1 gr. }	{ Ignati. Amara, 1-2 gr. }	Quinine Compound.....1 gr.
*Camphor, Mono-Bromated.....1 and 3 grs.	{ Opil., 1-2 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1-4 gr. }
Cannabis Indica Extract.....1-3 gr.	{ Aconiti, 1-2 gr. }	{ Ferrum, Redact., 1 gr. }
Cathartic Compound, U. S.....1 gr.	{ Cannab. Indica, 1-4 gr. }	{ Acid, Arsenous, 1-35 gr. }
Cathartic Vegetable.....1 gr.	{ Stramonii, 1-4 gr. }	Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion.....1 gr.
{ Ext., Col. Comp. pulv., 1-1 3/4 grs. }	*Belladonna.....1-4 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1-4 gr. }
{ Ros., Podophylli, - 1-4 gr. }	Neuralgia (Dr. Gross).....1 gr.	{ Ferri, Sulph., Extic., 2 grs. }
{ Ros., Lepidanthi, - 1-4 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 2 grs. }	{ Acid, Arsenous, 1-34 gr. }
{ Jalap. pulv., - 1-4 gr. }	{ Morphine, Sulphate, 1-50 gr. }	{ Extract, Taraxaci, 1-4 gr. }
{ Aloes Socotrin pulv., - 1-4 gr. }	{ Strychnia, 1-50 gr. }	Quinine Compound and Strychnia.....1 gr.
{ Ext., Hyocyami, - 1-4 gr. }	{ Acid Arsenous, 1-50 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulphate, 1 gr. }
{ Ol., Mentha Pip., - 1-4 gr. }	{ Ext., Aconiti, 1-2 gr. }	{ Ferrum, Redactum, 1 gr. }
Chinoline.....1-2, 1 and 3 grs.	Neuralgia (Dr. Gross) as above, without Morphine.....1-3 gr.	{ Strychnia, 1-50 gr. }
Cinchona, Sulphate.....1-2 and 3 grs.	Nux Vomica Extract.....1-3 gr.	{ Arsenous, 1-50 gr. }
Cinchona, Sulphate.....1, 2 and 3 grs.	Opium, U. S.....1-2 and 1-4 gr.	Quinine, Valerianate.....1-3 gr.
Colecyath, Comp. Extract.....1-2 and 3 grs.	{ Opium Extract.....1-4, 1-2 and 1-2 gr. }	Rheumatic { Ext., Coloc. Comp., 1-1 1/2 grs. }
Colecyath, Ipecac and Blue.....1 gr.	{ Opil. Pulv., 1 gr. }	{ Ext., Colch. Aort., 1 gr. }
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp. pulv., 2 grs. }	{ Opium and Camphor, 1 gr. }	{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-4 gr. }
{ Pulv. Ipecacuanha, 1-4 gr. }	{ Opium, 1 gr. }	{ Hydr., Chlor., Mita, 1-3 gr. }
{ Pil., Hydrag., 1-4 gr. }	{ Camphora, 2 grs. }	Rhubarb, U. S.....1 gr.
Cook's.....1 gr.	Opium and Camphor.....1 gr.	Rhubarb Compound, U. S.....1 gr.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1 gr. }	{ Opium, 1 gr. }	Santonin and Calomel.....1 gr.
{ Hydrag., Chlor., Mita, 2-4 gr. }	{ Camphora, 2 grs. }	{ Santonin, 1 gr. }
{ Pulv., Rhet., 1 gr. }	Pepsin and Bismuth.....1 gr.	{ Calomel, 1 gr. }
{ Pulv., Saponia, 1-4 gr. }	{ Pepsin, 2 grs. }	{ Choclate, 1 gr. }
Copaiba.....1 gr.	{ Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 2 grs. }	*Sodium, Salicylate.....1-50, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.
Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubeaba.....1 gr.	Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.....1 gr.	Strychnine.....1-50, 1-40 and 1-30 gr.
{ Pil., Copaiba, 3 grs. }	{ Pepsin, 2-12 grs. }	{ Strychnia, 1-50 gr. }
{ Oleo-Resin Cubeaba, 1 gr. }	{ Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 2-12 grs. }	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. }
Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubeaba.....1 gr.	{ Strychnia, 1-50 gr. }	{ Strychnia, 1-100 gr. }
{ Pil., Copaiba, 3 grs. }	Phosphates Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.....1 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. }
{ Oleo-Resin Cubeaba, 3 grs. }	{ Ferri, Phosphas, 2 grs. }	{ Ext., Cannab. Indica, 1-16 gr. }
*Corrosive Sublimate.....1-40, 1-30 and 1-30 gr.	{ Quinine, Phosphas, 1 gr. }	{ Gisinger, 1 gr. }
*Digitalis, pure.....1-50 gr.	{ Strychnine, Phosphas, 1-50 gr. }	{ Ferri, Carb., 1 gr. }
Dinner (Cole's).....1 gr.	Phosphorus.....1-100, 1-50, 1-50 and 1-19 gr.	*Sulphur, Iodide.....1-25 and 1-10 gr.
{ Pil., Hydrag., 1-1 3/4 grs. }	{ Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. }	*Sumbul, Extract.....1 gr.
{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-1 3/4 grs. }	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr. }	Syphilitic (Ricord's modified).....1 gr.
{ Pulv. Jalap., 1-4 gr. }	Phosphorus Compound and Iron.....1 gr.	{ Hydr. Proto-Iodide, 1-4 gr. }
{ Ant. et Pot., Tart., 1-50 gr. }	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. }	{ Lactucarium, - 1-10 gr. }
Dinner (Lady Webster's).....1 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr. }	{ Ext., Opil., - 1-10 gr. }
{ Pulv. Aloes, Soc., 1-4 grs. }	Phosphorus Compound and Iron.....1 gr.	{ Ext., Clusac, - 1 1/2 gr. }
{ Pulv. Mastiches, 2-5 gr. }	{ Ferri, Phosphas, 1-2 gr. }	Tonic (Dr. Allen).....1 gr.
{ Pulv. Rose, Gallicon, 2-5 gr. }	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-8 gr. }	{ Quinine, Sulph., 1 gr. }
*Emmenagogue.....1 gr.	Podophylla.....1-4, 1-3 and 1 gr.	{ Acid, Arsenous, 1-50 gr. }
{ Ergotin, - 1 gr. }	{ Podophylla, 1-3 gr. }	{ Ferrum, Redactum, 2-3 gr. }
{ Ext., Helleb., Nig., 1 gr. }	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-16 gr. }	Triplex { Ext. Aloes, 2 grs. }
{ Ferri, Sulph., Extic., 1 gr. }	Podophylla and Blue.....1 gr.	{ Pil., Hydrag., 1-2 gr. }
{ Aloes, Soc., Pulv., 1 gr. }	{ Podophylla, 1-3 gr. }	{ Pil., Hydrag., 1-2 gr. }
{ Ol. Sabinæ, 1-4 gr. }	{ Pil., Hydrag., 2-1 3/4 grs. }	{ Pulv., Scammoni, 1 gr. }
*Ergotin.....1 gr.	Podophylla, Capsicum and Belladonna.....1 gr.	{ Pulv., Scammoni, 1 gr. }
Ferrugineous (Blaud's).....1-2 and 2 grs.	{ Podophylla, 1-4 gr. }	{ Ext., Carb., 1 gr. }
{ Ferri, Sulphas, 1 gr. }	{ Ext., Bellad., Alc., 1-4 gr. }	Valerian Extract.....1 gr.
{ Potasse, Carb. so.....1 gr. }	{ Pulv., Capsici, 1-4 gr. }	*Zinc, Phosphide.....1-4, 1-4 and 1-4 gr.
*Grindella Robusta Extract.....1 gr.	Podophylla, Ext. Coloc. and Belladonna.....1 gr.	{ Zinc, Phosphide and Ext. Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr. }
*Guarana Extract (Paulinella).....1 gr.	{ Podophylla, 1-2 gr. }	{ Zinc, Phosphide and Ext. Nuc. Vomica.....1 gr. }
*Henbane, Extract.....1 gr.	{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs. }	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr. }
Hepatic.....1 gr.	{ " Belladon., 1-4 gr. }	Zinc, Valerianate.....1 gr.
Hooper's.....1/2 gr.		

Quality will always be maintained, all ingredients and preparations, which we use and manufacture, being carefully tested by a competent analytical chemist, employed by us for that purpose. The unreliability of many of the granules of Morphia, Strychnia, Corrosive Sublimate, and other important poisonous substances, having been the source of much concern to physicians, and danger to their patients, we would state that we have, in our laboratory, a system of checking and witnessing the weights of all poisons used, and registering in a book, kept for that purpose, with the names of witness (always a competent person) and operator. Our machines for division of the substances are so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness, in even the smallest granules, never before maintained in this class of preparations, and this precision applies as well to the larger pills. We can, therefore, afford assurance to the physician of correct weight and perfect division. We call attention to the small size of our gelatine coated granules, less excipient being thereby required.

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The coating, not being porous, will protect such persons from the action of the medicine as it is taken.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1876.

The Spring and Summer Session of 1876 in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence on March 5th and continue till July 1st, with the following

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

On Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, . . .	BY PROF. L. P. YANDELL, JR.
On Ophthalmic and Aural Diseases,	BY PROF. J. M. BODINE.
On Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Physiology, . .	BY PROF. E. R. PALMER.
On Public Hygiene,	BY PROF. T. S. BELL.
On Clinical Diseases of Women,	BY PROF. JOHN E. CROWE.
On Clinical Surgery,	BY PROF. D. W. YANDELL.
On Materia Medica,	BY PROF. J. W. HOLLAND.
On Surgery,	BY PROF. R. O. COWLING.
On Practice of Medicine,	BY DR. W. O. ROBERTS.
On Anatomy,	BY DR. H. A. COTTELL,
On Chemistry,	BY DR. G. H. ANDERSON.
On Obstetrics,	BY DR. W. H. LONG.
On Diseases of Children,	BY DR. R. B. GILBERT.
On Physiology,	BY DR. J. H. O'REILLY.

Didactic Lectures will be given upon the Specialties of Medicine and Surgery, but the essential feature of this course will be **CLINICAL INSTRUCTION** and **RECITATIONS** from the textbooks, it being the design of the Faculty to give the student advantages much superior, as has been demonstrated, to those obtained by ordinary office instruction.

In the illustration of the various courses, the **MUSEUM, LIBRARY** and **APPARATUS** of the University will be used.

Examinations and Clinical Instruction.—Daily examinations on all the branches of Medicine will be held by the various members of the Faculty.

The University Dispensary, situated upon the college grounds, supported by the Faculty and under its exclusive control, is the only institution of the kind in the city of Louisville which has existed for any number of years. It has obtained the confidence of the sick poor of this city, and its rooms, especially during the milder months, are daily crowded with patients illustrating all varieties of disease.

The Faculty have also access to the Louisville City Hospital, an institution which contains more than two hundred beds, and the Hospital of St. Mary and Elizabeth. From these sources an inexhaustible supply of Clinical material is obtained.

Prof. D. W. YANDELL holds his regular Surgical Clinic twice a week; Prof. JOHN E. CROWE twice a week, upon the Diseases of Women; Prof. L. P. YANDELL, Jr., twice a week, upon Clinical Medicine; Prof. BODINE twice a week, upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Prof. PALMER twice a week, upon Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Prof. COWLING twice a week, upon Surgery; all at the University.

Advanced Students will be given obstetrical cases and cases in out-door practice to attend.

The Spring and Summer Course of the University is designed to be supplementary to the Regular Winter Course. Attendance upon it is voluntary and does not count as a session, but students who attend it are furnished with certificates, which will be taken as additional evidence of proficiency in candidates applying for the Medical Degree of the University.

It will be seen that the entire Faculty of the medical Department of the University, together with a valuable corps of assistants, are engaged in the Spring Course, and they pledge their best labors to insure its success.

The Fee for the full Course is \$25.00, and entitles the holder to his Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Regular Winter Session.

For further information address

W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dean of University Summer School,
263 W. Walnut St., LOUISVILLE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE scarcity and high prices of Cinchona barks and Sulphate of Quinia, and the prospect of only a slight reduction in these prices, makes the present a favorable opportunity of calling the attention of the profession to the *combination of all the bark alkaloids*.

Much attention has been given to this subject in Europe and India.

The growing appreciation by the medical profession of the United States of

CINCHO-QUININE

is due to the fact that it retains the important alkaloids IN COMBINATION, — a combination which in practice is *preferable to perfect isolation or separation of these alkaloids*.

In addition to its superior efficacy as a tonic and anti-periodic, it has the following advantages, which greatly increase its value to physicians: —

1st, *It exerts the full therapeutic influence of Sulphate of Quinine, in the same doses, without oppressing the stomach, creating nausea, or producing cerebral distress, as the Sulphate of Quinine frequently does; and it produces much less constitutional disturbance.*

2d, *It has the great advantage of being nearly tasteless.* The bitter is very slight, and not unpleasant to the most sensitive, delicate woman or child.

3d, *It is less costly:* the price will fluctuate with the rise and fall of barks, but will always be much less than the Sulphate of Quinine.

4th, *It meets indications not met by that Salt.*

The following well-known Analytical Chemists say: —

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 22, 1875. I have tested CINCHO-QUININE, and have found it to contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine. F. A. GENTH, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy."

"LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1875. I have made a careful analysis of the contents of a bottle of your CINCHO-QUININE, and find it to contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Professor of Chemistry."

"I hereby certify that I have made a chemical examination of the contents of a bottle of CINCHO-QUININE; and by direction I made a qualitative ex-

S. P. SHARPLES, State Assayer of Mass."

TESTIMONIALS.

"WELLFLEET, MASS., Nov. 17, 1876. I have used CINCHO-QUININE, and can say without any hesitation it has proved superior to the sulphate of quinine. J. G. JOHNSON, M.D."

"MARTINSBURG, MO., Aug. 15, 1876. I use the CINCHO-QUININE altogether among children, preferring it to the sulphate. DR. E. R. DOUGLASS."

"LIVERPOOL, PENN., June 1, 1876. I have used CINCHO-QUININE, obtaining better results than from the sulphate in those cases in which quinine is indicated. DR. I. C. BARLOTT."

"RENFROW'S STATION, TENN., July 4, 1876. I am well pleased with the CINCHO-QUININE, and think it is a better preparation than the sulphate. W. H. HALBERT."

"ST. LOUIS, MO., April, 1875. I regard it as one of the most valuable additions ever made to our materia medica. GEORGE C. PITZER, M.D."

"NORTH-EASTERN FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 908 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 20, 1876. In typhoid and typhus fevers I always prescribe the CINCHO-QUININE in conjunction with other appropriate medicines, the result being as favorable as with former cases where the sulphate had been used. F. A. GAMAGE, M.D."

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(SUCCESSORS TO JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.)

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d St., New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1877-'78.

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| EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. | CHAS. KELSEY, M. D., Ass't Demonstrator of Anatomy. |

FACULTY OF THE SPRING SESSION.

- | | |
|---|--|
| JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings. | MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D., Lecturer on the Microscope as an Aid to Diagnosis. |
| GEORGE G. WHELOCK, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis. | H. KNAPP, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear. |
| ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. | T. A. MCBRIDE, M. D., Lecturer on Symptomatology. |

The COLLEGIATE YEAR embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session, attendance at the latter only being required for the graduating course. The Spring Session begins near the middle of March, and continues till June 1st. The Regular Winter Session for 1877-78 begins Monday, October 1st, and continues till March, when the College Commencement is held.

TUITION is by the following methods: I. DIDACTIC LECTURES, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS. During the Winter Session, from five to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty, on the seven general branches of medical science. Attendance obligatory. Fees, \$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum. During the Spring Session, two lectures are given daily by the Faculty of the Spring Session. Fees, each branch, \$5, or \$30 for the whole. II. CLINICAL TEACHING. This important subject receives the fullest attention. Ten clinics, covering all departments of medicine and surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition, the Faculty, being strongly represented on the staffs of the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the Bellevue, Charity, and Roosevelt Hospitals, the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.) give daily systematic clinical lectures in one or more of these institutions, as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance at clinics is optional and without extra charge. III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions by a corps of examiners. Attendance optional. Fees, Winter Session, \$40; Spring Session, \$30; Collegiate Year, \$60. IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION—Practical Anatomy is taught from October to May, and every student is expected to dissect. Fee, \$10, good for a collegiate year. Cases of Obstetrics are furnished to advanced students without charge. Personal instruction in Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngoscopy, is also given by special instructors for moderate fees. Attendance optional.

EXPENSES.—The necessary collegiate expenses are a yearly matriculation fee (\$5, good for a collegiate year) and the fees for the lectures of the Winter Session (\$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum). A Graduation Fee of \$30 is also charged. The graduating course requires three years' study, and attendance upon two courses of lectures on each of the seven branches of the winter curriculum. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates, theological students, and students who have already attended two full courses. All fees are payable in advance. Board can be had for from \$6 to \$9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining the same.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York. No. 91—3m

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SESSION OF 1877-8.

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JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. O. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

The Session of 1877-78 will commence October 4, 1877, and terminate February 28, 1878.

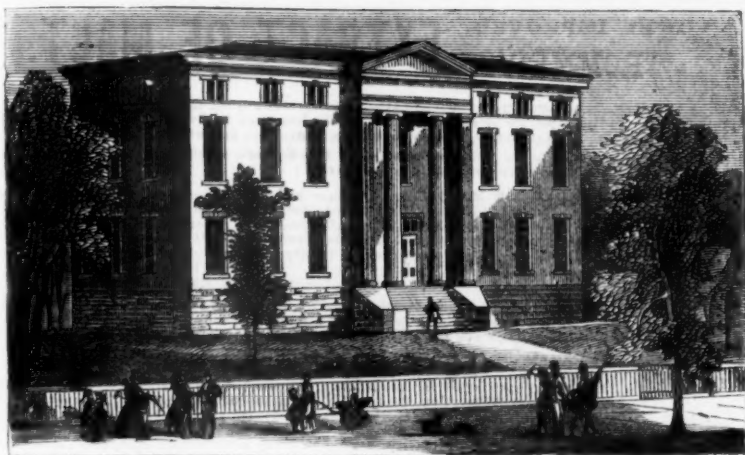
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FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

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L. P. VANDELL, JR., M. D.....	Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D.....	Professor of Physiology and Physical Diagnosis.
T. S. BELL, M. D.....	Prof. Science and Prac. of Med. and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D.....	Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.
D. W. VANDELL, M. D.....	Prof. of the Sci'ce and Art of Surgery and Cl'cal Surgery.
R. O. COWLING, M. D.....	Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.
W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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Professor's Tickets, in full.....	\$50 00	Matriculation Fee.....	\$ 5 00
Demonstrators' Ticket.....	10 00	Graduation Fee.....	30 00
Hospital Ticket (required by City), \$5 00.			

The regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the Regular Term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

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The Preliminary Autumnal Term for 1877-1878 will open on Wednesday, September 19, 1877, and continue until the opening of the Regular Session. During this term, instruction, consisting of didactic lectures on special subjects and daily clinical lectures, will be given, as heretofore, by the entire Faculty. Students expecting to attend the Regular Session are strongly recommended to attend the Preliminary Term, but attendance during the latter is not required. During the Preliminary Term, clinical and didactic lectures will be given in precisely the same number and order as in the Regular Session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, October 8, 1877, and end about the first of March, 1878.

FACULTY.

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A. A. SMITH, M. D.,
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A distinctive feature of the method of instruction in this College is the union of clinical and didactic teaching. All the lectures are given within the Hospital grounds. During the Regular Winter Session, in addition to four didactic lectures on every week-day except Saturday, two or three hours are daily allotted to clinical instruction.

The Spring Session consists chiefly of Recitations from Text-books. This term continues from the first of March to the first of June. During this Session daily recitations in all the departments are held by a corps of examiners appointed by the regular Faculty. Regular clinics are also given in the Hospital and College building.

Fees for the Regular Session.

Fees for Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Term, including Clinical Lectures.....	\$140 00
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Demonstrator's Ticket (including material for dissection).....	10 00
Graduation Fee.....	30 00

Fees for the Spring Session.

Matriculation (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	\$5 00
Recitations, Clinics, and Lectures.....	35 00
Dissection (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	10 00

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—, Professor of Physiology.*
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Third Year—Topographical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Diseases of Women and Children, Didactic Gynecology; *Beside instruction* in Practical Medicine and Surgery; Practical Ophthalmology, Otology, Dermatology and Electro-Therapeutics; Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and Special Clinics (Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Skin, Eye, Ear, and of Women and Children);—*Final examinations* in Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

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The Lectures of the Winter Session of 1877-78 will begin on the first Monday (1st) of October, and end on the last day of February.

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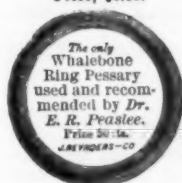
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QUININE PILLS.

"I take pleasure in testifying that W. R. WARNER & Co.'s quinine pills are practically just what they claim to be, whether judged by analytical tests, or by the therapeutic effect obtained from their use.

A. B. LYON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist."

"Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

— FOR —

PHYSICIANS ^{AND} HOSPITALS

PHYSICIANS' OUTFITS FURNISHED AT PRICES RANGING
FROM \$50.00 TO \$200.00.

WITH a long and practical experience gained when in the Retail Drug Business, and a thorough knowledge of Practical Pharmacy, in connection with our present daily correspondence and intercourse with medical practitioners, we are enabled to understand exactly the requirements for an office practice and Dispensing Department. We supply everything relating to the business, embracing chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, whole and powdered, and all the recent medical appliances, for which our Philadelphia manufacturers are so famous. All drugs are carefully selected, Chemicals — pure, Pharmaceuticals official and standard in strength and we will guarantee satisfaction to those favoring us with their orders.

*Fresh and Reliable Vaccine Virus from
healthy subjects. Warranted efficacious. Sent
by mail, \$1.25 per crust, \$12.00 per doz.*

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

— AND —
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

The spheroidal or capsule shape of Mole's Pills is the only one that obviates the sickening sensation so universal in swallowing a round pill.

McKesson & Robbins



PILLS AND GRANULES,

OF THE

U. S. PHARMACOPIA & OTHER RELIABLE FORMULÆ.

GELATINE-COATED,

Process and Machinery Patented.

91 & 93 Fulton, 80, 82 & 84 Ann Streets,

NEW YORK.

A physician in St. Louis, who has for some time been using our Pills, prescribed "Gelatine-Coated Phosphorus Pills, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.," intending to have the McKesson & Robbins Pills dispensed, but did not perceive the usual effects after administering them to the patient. Upon investigation, he found the Pills resembled ours somewhat in external appearance, but on cutting one open, he found it contained hardly a trace of Phosphorus. The doctor went to the druggist, who had dispensed the prescription, and found that, not having our Phosphorus Pills in stock, he had dispensed an imitation; the druggist claimed that he was warranted in so doing, as the physician had not taken the precaution to put the name McKesson & Robbins upon his prescription, although the physician had been in the habit of specifying our pills; and the druggist knew it. We have had our attention called to several cases of this character, regarding the Quinine Pills, Morphia granules and others, when, on failing to obtain results, the physicians have found that they were being imposed upon by imitations; this has induced them to write "McKesson & Robbins' G. C. Pills" in full upon their prescriptions and add, "send no others." We have full lines of our Pills in all of the large, and in most of the small cities, and there is no excuse for substituting imitations.

McKESSON & ROBBINS' GRANULES, Gelatine-Coated.

Arsenious Acid 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.

Atropia 1-60 gr.

Corrosive Sublimate 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 gr.

Digitalia 1-60 gr.

This is prepared in our own laboratory and can be confidently relied upon.

Mercury, Bin-Iodide 1-25, 1-16 gr.

Mercury, Proto-Iodide 1-5, 1-4 gr.

Morphia, Acetate 1-8, 1-4 gr.

Morphia, Sulphate 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 gr.

Morphia, Valerianate 1-8 gr.

Strychnia 1-60, 1-40, 1-30 gr.

Sulphur, Iodide 1-25, 1-10 gr.

Zinc, Phosphido 1-6, 1-4, 1-2 gr.

Physicians have experienced the need of a reliable and pleasant form for administering these more potent remedies. The want of reliability, as exhibited in the granules of the market by the varying action following their administration, has caused them to be avoided—and very justly—by most practitioners, who have preferred rather to use solutions, and trust to the custom of dropping, or using a teaspoon to measure their portions, although nearly as uncertain, owing to great difference in the sizes of teaspoons; and the fact that drops vary with the conditions and form of surface, from which they flow.

In our preparations we have taken special precautions by enforcing our system of checking the weights, and, at large expense, have had our machines for division of the substances, so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness never before maintained in this class of preparations. We can, therefore, afford assurance to physicians of correct weight and perfect division. Our granules have been appreciated and are being extensively used by the profession. Be careful and see that "McKesson & Robbins" is on the label.

CAUTION!!—SPECIALLY McKESSON & ROBBINS'.

Every drug and chemical used in McKesson & Robbins' Pills are thoroughly tested by a competent chemist.

The Spheroidal or Capsule shape of McKesson & Robbins' Pills is not only universal in swallowing a round Pill.

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Therapeutical Notes on some Specialties in McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

PHOSPHORUS, 1-100, 1-50, 1-20, 1-12 gr.

The pure transparent Gelatine we use is in no degree porous, it preserves the Phosphorus perfectly in the free state; while Sugar, owing to its crystalline nature, is very porous and will admit of rapid change in substances, of a delicate character, covered with it. We have the Phosphorus in state of solution in the excipient we employ, this insures a gradual elimination of the Phosphorus in the stomach, thus avoiding the severe irritation that is so often experienced after taking the ordinary Phosphorus Pills, which are prepared by mixing the Phosphorus in substance with the excipient, in which small fragments of Phosphorus often remain. Note remarks by Dr. Squibb, in his paper before Am. Pharm. Ass'n, Sept., '76, in which he states that Phosphorus should never be administered in substance, and if a coating be used, he commends Gelatine.

Many of the most eminent Physicians throughout the country, among whom are leading specialists in the treatment of Neurotic diseases, assert that McKesson & Robbins' Phosphorus Pills are the most rational medium yet found for exhibiting Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, McKesson & Robbins' Pills, both $\frac{1}{10}$ & $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND AND IRON, McKesson & Robbins' Pills.

ERGOTIN PILLS, 3 grs.

We manufacture our Ergotin with great care from the best quality of fresh, selected Ergot, and it contains in the most potent form all the active constituents of Ergot of Rye, each grain representing 10 grs. of Ergot, and each pill being equal to half a teaspoonful of official fluid extract. The value of Ergotin, in the place of the crude drug and the Fluid Preparations, is conceded; and it is being largely administered both in this country and in Europe. It has taken a prominent place in the treatment of Neurotic diseases. Many of our most reliable practitioners, and particularly those of extended experience in Gynecology, assert that they have never found a preparation of Ergot, in which, by experience, they felt as much confidence as in McKesson & Robbins' Ergotin Pills. The advantages of prescribing it in this form will be readily acknowledged. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

We offer our Ergotin, prepared specially for hypodermic use, in one ounce bottles.

PHOSPHATES IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE PILLS.

Each pill represents an equivalent of about two teaspoonfuls of Elixir, and is a much more preferable form, in being more agreeable to take and not objectionable to the weakest stomach, when Syrup or Elixir are rejected. As a tonic, this pill is deservedly popular. We also offer Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills, the Iron being in the form of Quevenne's or reduced by hydrogen.

EXTRACT SUMBUL, (Musk Root,) 1 gr.

This drug has for some time been extensively used in Russia, and for several years in England and America, in the treatment of hysteria and general spasmodic disorders, particularly in that class of cases where *assafoetida* has heretofore been much used. Those most experienced in its use claim that it possesses great merit. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

SALICYLIC ACID PILLS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Our pills present the best form for administering this now very important remedy, which has proved so efficacious in Rheumatism, and which is also extensively used as an Antiseptic and Febrifuge. It is claimed that the solutions, formed by the use of Sodium, Ammonium and other salts, produce combinations which do not represent the full value of the free Acid.

EXTRACT CRINDELIA ROBUSTA PILLS, 3 grs.

The Solid Extract is of our own manufacture and is ten times the strength of the Herb; it can be used much more readily and with better effect than any of the liquid preparations. The use of this remedy in Hay Fever, and all Asthmatic difficulties, has increased largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and its therapeutic value is conceded. (Dose, 1 to 3.)

EXTRACT GUARANA PILLS, 3 grs.

This Solid Extract is also manufactured in our own laboratory, and is many times the average strength of the drug. We offer these Gelatine-Coated Pills with confidence in their being the only accurate mode of preparing this widely used and much appreciated remedy, as the drug varies so much in strength; some preparations in the market have been found to consist largely of impurities. We carefully test each shipment we receive, and our Solid Extract is of superior and uniform quality. The value of Guarana, in many phases of sick, nervous and sun headache, as well as in Neuralgia, and in irritations of the mucous membrane, has become well known to practitioners, and its happy effects, in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and kindred diseases, have been attested in numerous cases. (Dose, 2 to 3.)

CAUTION!!—SPECIFY MCKESSON & ROBBINS'.

QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC,.....1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammond, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471.) P. Vigier, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA, (Hammond's formula.)

IODIDE OF IRON, (Blancard's formula,).....1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,.....2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhæa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4 & 5 grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pills without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, are as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the officinal sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 292.

QUININE, CARBOLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, SALICYLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, VALERIANATE,..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS, (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,.....5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,.....5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBEBA PILLS,.....3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assert their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cubeba often offered in market is very slight, due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cubeba Berries.

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

OFFICE OF

JOHN F. JOHNSTON.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST,

INDIANAPOLIS.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION:

I respectfully invite your attention to the following lines of remedies manufactured by me, giving formulae of a portion of the newest and most important. None but the best materials are used in the manufacture, and *authoritative formulae rigidly adhered to*. Physicians may therefore RELY upon the quality of my preparations. No credit is claimed for inventions or processes unknown to others to give my manufactures superior virtues, but simply a faithful and conscientious use of the drugs employed in QUANTITY AS DIRECTED, manipulated with the utmost care from good materials and by the most approved methods. Many testimonials as to the reliability of my manufactures could be furnished if necessary or advisable to do so; but fearing it would become tedious reading, I will subjoin only the following, begging, however, to state that my preparations were heartily complimented at the meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society at its last session in this city, and by many of the most eminent members individually who have used them extensively:

I had the pleasure of examining a full line of samples of the goods manufactured by John F. Johnston, of Indianapolis, while attending the Tri-State Medical Society at Vincennes, at its last session, and will say that they were heartily endorsed by the Society as well as many of the ablest members. And for myself I think they possess, in the highest degree, the virtues of the drugs they represent.

Newman, Ill., March 19, 1877

WM. A. SMITH, M. D., Vice-Pres't Tri-State Society.

The Purity and Excellence of Drugs—Something We are All Interested In.

Indianapolis Journal, March 17, 1877.

It undoubtedly is a matter of much importance that the prescriptions of our physicians should be filled not only accurately, but that nothing but the most reliable drugs should be used. We therefore take pleasure in inviting the attention of the reader to the subjoined card from one of our most prominent physicians, who has made the science of chemistry a study, and is now a professor of Materia Medica in the Indiana Medical College. Certainly what he says in regard to this subject is entitled to profound consideration, and may be unreservedly relied upon:

"I willingly add my testimony as to the purity and uniformity of all the medical preparations manufactured by John F. Johnston, of Indianapolis. I have been using them since they were first introduced, and as superintendent of the City Dispensary have had occasion to observe their effect in a vast number of cases. Having known Dr. Johnston personally for many years, I can vouch for his strict integrity and constant desire to have every article of the strength demanded by the United States Pharmacopoeia. And furthermore, he has brought to his aid all the apparatus for making such preparations upon the plans directed by the official boards of medicine and pharmacy of the United States. To all this, his laboratory engages the constant personal attention of well-skilled chemists, who preside over and conduct every portion of the manufacture, from selection of the raw material to the completion of the process. It is with considerable degree of pride that I can boast to my class that in our own State and city we have our medical preparations elaborated of the best material and of strictly official strength, and are not dependent upon foreign manufacture.

"W. B. FLETCHER, M. D.,

"Professor Materia Medica, Indiana Medical College."

The within-mentioned line of goods, or any of my manufacture, on being particularly designated, can be obtained of the leading druggists throughout the country.

Full catalogues on application. Correspondence receives prompt attention.

JOHN F. JOHNSTON.

Elegant preparations, carefully and accurately compounded. I give formulae and dose of a portion of the leading articles; assuring Physicians that they will be found on trial to merit their confidence.

MEDICINAL WINES AND SYRUPS.

Medicinal Wines.

Wine, Antimonial.
 " Beef.
 " Beef and Iron.
 " Beef, Iron and Cinchona.
 " Calisaya.
 " " with Pepsin-Pancreatin.
 " Calisaya and Iron.
 " Colchicum Root.
 " Colchicum Seed.
 " Iron, Bitter.
 " Pepsin.

Wine, Tar.
 " Wild Cherry.
 " Wild Cherry, Ferrated.

Medicinal Syrups.

Citrate Iron.
 Citrate Iron and Quinia.
 Citrate Iron and Strychnia.
 Citrate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
 Hypophosphites, Churchill's.
 Hypophosphites, Comp. (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron).
 Hypophosphite Lime.
 Hypophosphite Lime and Soda.
 Lacto-Phosphate Iron.
 Lacto-Phosphate Lime.
 Lacto-Phosphate Lime and Soda.
 Lacto-Phosphate Lime, with Pepsin.
 Lacto-Phosphate Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.
 Phosphate Iron and Quinia.
 Phosphate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
 (Same with Pepsin-Pancreatin).
 Phosphates, Comp. (Chemical Food).
 Pyrophosphate Iron.
 Superphosphate Iron.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

(Dose, Properties and Preparations on each Label.)

My line is very full, new remedies that appear meritorious being from time to time added. I mention a few of the new remedies, and invite attention to some of the old. (Full catalogue by mail on application.)

Bears Foot, *Polymnia Uedalia*. Used in enlarged spleen.
Broom Top, *Scoparius*. Used in dropsy.
Calabar Bean, *Physostigma Ven.* Used in ophthalmic diseases, lockjaw, etc.
Celandine, *Chelodanum*. Purgative and diuretic.
Chestnut Leaves, *Castanea Vesca*. Valuable in whooping cough.
Coca Leaves, *Erythroxylon Coca*. An effective nervous excitant, used to relieve fatigue and exhaustion.
Castor Leaves, *Ricinus Communis*. Used to promote the secretions of the lacteal glands.
Damiana, *Turnera Aphroditiaca*. Used to improve the sexual powers.
Dog Grass, *Couch Grass*, *Trifolium Repens*. Used in cases of irritability of the bladder.
Encalyptus Globulus. Used with effect in malarial diseases.
Fringe Tree Bark (Old Man's Beard), *Chionanthus*. Aperient, alterative and diuretic.
Geisemium from green root. A nervous and arterial sedative.
Grindelia Robusta. Said to be a specific in asthma.
Guarana, *Paullinia Sorbilis*. Used in headache with good results.
Hair Cap Moss, *Polytrichum Juniperum*. Said to be a superior diuretic and very efficacious in dropsy.
Jaborandi, *Pilocarpus Pennatifolius*. Used in pneumonia, etc.
Malt. An invigorant, used in cases of debility, consumption, etc.
Opium Fluid, Deodorized. Same strength as Standard Tr. Opil U. S. P. (Denarcotized).
Pitcher Plant, *Sarracenia Purpurea*. Used in small-pox and other cutaneous diseases.
Pulsatilla, *Anemone Pulsatilla*. Used to allay irritation of the nervous system in persons of feeble health, etc.
Rosinweed, *Silphium*. For enlarged spleen, cough, and asthmatic affections.
Stavesacre, *Staphisagria*. Used by some as a specific in controlling irritation of urino-genital apparatus, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, scalding micturition, etc., etc.
White Pond Lily, *Nymphae Odonata*. Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and anti-scorfulous.
Yerba Branta, *Ertiodactyon Glutinosum*. Used in bronchitis, arynitis, etc.

I desire to call particular attention to my fluid Extract Ergot, U. S. P., made from best selected ergot of rye, being of full strength and very carefully manipulated, must be equal to any produced. I invite comparison with the best of any make. Of Solid Extracts the usual line in stock—also Resinoids.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Accurately divided, carefully made, the best materials being used in their composition in quantities as represented on the label. The line embraces all of the important remedies usually administered in this form. I call attention here to a few very valuable recipes

Ague—Chinoidine 2 grs.; Ext. Col. Co. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Ol. Pip. Nig. 1-6 gr.; Ferri Sul. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Alterative—Mass. Hydrargyri 1 gr.; Pulv. Opil. Pulv. Ipecac each $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Anti-Bilious (Veg.)—Pulv. Ext. Coloc. C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; Podophyllin $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Anti-Chill—Chinoidine 1 gr.; Ferri Ferrocyan 1 gr.; Ol. Piper. Nig. 1 gr.; Arsenic 1-20 gr.
Anti-Dyspeptic—Strychnia 1-40 gr.; Ext. Belladonna 1-10 gr.; Pulv. Ipecac 1-10 gr.; Mass. Hydrarg. 2 grs.; Ext. Col. Co. 2 grs.
Aperient—Ext. Nux Vom. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Ext. Hyoscyam. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Ext. Coloc. C. 2 grs.
Cinchonidia—Sulphate, 1, 2 and 3 grs.
Copaiba, U. S. F.—3 grs.
Copaiba et Ext. Cubebæ—Pil. Copaibæ 3 grs.; Oleo-resin, Cubebæ 1 gr.
Copaiba Comp.—Pil. Copaib. Resin Guaiac, Ferri Cit., Oleo-resin, Cubeb.
Emmenagogue—Ergotine 1 gr.; Ext. Hellebore Nig. 1 gr.; Aloes 1 gr.; Ferri Sul. 1 gr.; Ol. Sabina $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Gent. Comp.—Ext. Gentia $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; P. Aloes Soc. 2 grs.; Ol. Carui 1-5 gr.
Gonorrhoea—Pulv. Cubebæ 2 grs.; Bals. Copaib. Solid 1 gr.; Ferri Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Venet. Terebinth. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ipecac and Opium—Po. Opium $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Po. Ipecac $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Po. Sul. Potas. 1 gr.—2 grs. (Equal to 5 grs. Dover Powder)
Mercury—Protiodide $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Mercury—Binioidide (Red) 1-16 gr.
Neuralgic—Quinia Sulph. 2 grs.; Morphia Sulph. 1-20 gr.; Strychnia 1-30 gr.; Acid Arsenious 1-20 gr.; Ext. Aconite $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Opil et Plumbi Acet.—Pulv. Opil $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Plumbi Acet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Phosphorus, Iron et Nux Vom.—Phosphorus 1-100 gr.; Ferri Carb. (Vallet's) 1 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Phosphorus Comp.—Phosphorus 1-100 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Phosphorus—1-50 and 1-100 gr.
Rheumatic—Ext. Coloc. C. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Colchi. Acet. 1 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyam. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Hydrg. Chlor. Mit. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

NEW SPECIALTIES.

Elixir Cathartic Compound—This preparation acts as gently as Castor Oil. It is very palatable, produces no nausea, and causes free painless evacuations. Each fluid ounce contains: Juglans 2 drs.; Senna 2 drs.; Licorice 1 dr.; Scammony 3 grs.; Ginger 3 grs.; Magnesia 60 grs.; Jalap 8 grs.; Aromatics q. s.
DOSE—As a laxative one-half to one teaspoonful. Adult cathartic dose, one to two tablespoonfuls. For children less according to age.

Elixir Licorice—This preparation is highly recommended for concealing the taste of Quinia, etc. One fluid ounce will conceal the taste of from eight to ten grains of quinia sulphate. It will be found equally advantageous as a vehicle for disguising the nauseous taste of medicines prescribed in the powdered form.

Aromatic Calisaya Cordial—Each teaspoonful of this Elegant Cordial Elixir contains ten grains TRUE CALISAYA BARK combined with Carlamon, Ceylon Cinnamon and other choice aromatics. It supplies the physician with a reliable and pleasant tonic so much required by convalescents and especially by ladies and children. The bitterness of the Cinchona being completely masked it will be found acceptable in all conditions.

Prepared and put up only by JOHN F. JOHNSTON, Indianapolis.

EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, with PEPSON-PANCREATIN and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

LIQUID PEPSON, AROMATIC, ACIDULATED and NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SPECIALTIES.

JOHNSTON'S LIQUID PEPISO-PANCREATIN AROMATIC.

Put up in 16-oz. French square Bottles, full measure.

This preparation contains, in an eligible form, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, being the *natural digestive and assimilative principles of the animal economy*. Since introduced by us in 1873, both in the liquid and saccharated form, it has met with much favor at the hands of the medical profession, having been used with marked effect in all cases growing out of intestinal and stomachic indigestion, such as **Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Headache, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, Nausea**, and all abnormal conditions of the digestive apparatus. Its use is also especially indicated in **Consumptive and Anemic** cases.

DOSE—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in a little water, during or after meals. Sugar may be added if desired, which renders it highly palatable.

SACCHARATED PEPISO-PANCREATIN.

Put up in Ounces.

Contains Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, combined with Sugar of Milk. Same properties and uses as in the liquid form.

DOSE—From two to ten grains after meals, or as the physician may direct.

Above preparations manufactured only by me. Copyright and trade-name secured.

EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

With Pepso-Pancreatin and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

This preparation contains 50 per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. Hypophosphite Lime, 4 grs. Hypophosphite Soda, to a fluid ounce, together with Pepsin, Pancreatin, Glycerine and Hydrochloric Acid.

DOSE—One-half to one teaspoonful three times a day for adults; for children, less, according to age. One hour before or after meals is regarded as the best time to take it. Shake well before using.

Cod Liver Oil, the sovereign remedy for all pulmonary complaints, here has its virtue augmented by the addition of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This preparation is rendered palatable by the emulsifying process, and when the functions of the stomach are impaired will be easily retained and assimilated, largely through the agency of the *Pepsin and Pancreatin* herein combined. It is recommended in cases of a Pulmonary character, Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Cough, Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility and Emaciation, and is regarded as exceedingly valuable in all cases where a Scrofulous diathesis exists, as in diseases of the joints, etc.

It is with confidence introduced to the medical profession as a valuable and reliable preparation wherever its use is indicated.

Prepared and put up in full half-pound French square flint bottles.

PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Put up in 16-oz. French square flint bottles, containing full measure. Physicians can rely upon the purity and freshness of this Oil.

Cod Liver Oil, with Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus—8-oz. Fr. square bottles, full measure.

Soluble Effervescent Granular Citrate of Magnesia.

This elegant Salt is permanent under all changes of climate. A delightful, refrigerating aperient and cathartic.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

Or Purgative Mineral Water.

This valuable preparation is well known as an agreeable substitute for Epsom Salts, Seidlitz Powders, and the Saline Cathartics generally.

Aromatic Ext. Jambien Ginger—Neatly put up in 4-oz. panel bottles, with directions.
Real Russian Rhubarb, Powdered—From cuttings, very superior to market qualities.
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P.—Full weight, in tin boxes.
Syr. Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.—In 4-lb. bottles.
Syr. Sarsap. Comp., U. S. P., with Iodide Potash—In 4-lb. bottles.
Syr. Sarsap. Comp., U. S. P., with Iod. Potash and Pyrophos. Iron—In 4-lb. bottles.

The above are put up in square flints, handsome style, with directions for use, and will be found reliable.

Blackberry Cordial—A prime article. Compounded from approved formula.

Tasteless Tinct. Iron—Possessing same iron strength as Mur. Tr. Iron, U. S. P., but a far more agreeable article, that can be readily taken by the invalid without injury to the teeth, etc.

Syrup Iodide Iron U. S. P.

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Notice—I keep in stock a complete line of powdered drugs, chiefly powdered by myself from selected cruels. Also a full line of **Eclectic Preparations**, made after standard formula.

Blistering Paper, Charta Cantharidis—Put up in boxes containing ten plasters. Very convenient for physicians' use, and can be relied upon to produce the usual effects.

Mustard Paper, Charta Sinapis—Put up in boxes containing ten leaves. Convenient, reliable and effective. Pills made and handsomely sugar-coated, to private formula in lots of 3000 or more. Estimates made on formula being furnished—all such communications confidential.

If you desire preparations of my make, oblige me by specifying them to your druggist.

Very truly yours,

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Indianapolis.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1876.

The Spring and Summer Session of 1876 in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence on March 5th and continue till July 1st, with the following

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

On Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, . . .	BY PROF. L. P. VANDELL, JR.
On Ophthalmic and Aurial Diseases,	BY PROF. J. M. BODINE.
On Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Physiology, .	BY PROF. E. R. PALMER.
On Public Hygiene,	BY PROF. T. S. BELL.
On Clinical Diseases of Women,	BY PROF. JOHN E. CROWE.
On Clinical Surgery,	BY PROF. D. W. VANDELL.
On Materia Medica,	BY PROF. J. W. HOLLAND.
On Surgery,	BY PROF. R. O. COWLING.
On Practice of Medicine,	BY DR. W. O. ROBERTS.
On Anatomy,	BY DR. H. A. COTTELL.
On Chemistry,	BY DR. G. H. ANDERSON.
On Obstetrics,	BY DR. W. H. LONG.
On Diseases of Children,	BY DR. R. B. GILBERT.
On Physiology,	BY DR. J. H. O'REILLY.

Didactic Lectures will be given upon the Specialties of Medicine and Surgery, but the essential feature of this course will be **CLINICAL INSTRUCTION** and **RECITATIONS** from the textbooks, it being the design of the Faculty to give the student advantages much superior, as has been demonstrated, to those obtained by ordinary office instruction.

In the illustration of the various courses, the **MUSEUM, LIBRARY** and **APPARATUS** of the University will be used.

Examinations and Clinical Instruction.—Daily examinations on all the branches of Medicine will be held by the various members of the Faculty.

The University Dispensary, situated upon the college grounds, supported by the Faculty and under its exclusive control, is the only institution of the kind in the city of Louisville which has existed for any number of years. It has obtained the confidence of the sick poor of this city, and its rooms, especially during the milder months, are daily crowded with patients illustrating all varieties of disease.

The Faculty have also access to the Louisville City Hospital, an institution which contains more than two hundred beds, and the Hospital of St. Mary and Elizabeth. From these sources an inexhaustible supply of Clinical material is obtained.

Prof. D. W. VANDELL holds his regular Surgical Clinic twice a week; Prof. JOHN E. CROWE twice a week, upon the Diseases of Women; Prof. L. P. VANDELL, JR., twice a week, upon Clinical Medicine; Prof. BODINE twice a week, upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Prof. PALMER twice a week, upon Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Prof. COWLING twice a week, upon Surgery; all at the University.

Advanced Students will be given obstetrical cases and cases in out-door practice to attend.

The Spring and Summer Course of the University is designed to be supplementary to the Regular Winter Course. Attendance upon it is voluntary and does not count as a session, but students who attend it are furnished with certificates, which will be taken as additional evidence of proficiency in candidates applying for the Medical Degree of the University.

It will be seen that the entire Faculty of the medical Department of the University, together with a valuable corps of assistants, are engaged in the Spring Course, and they pledge their best labors to insure its success.

The Fee for the full Course is \$25.00, and entitles the holder to his Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Regular Winter Session.

For further information address

W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dean of University Summer School,
263 W. Walnut St., LOUISVILLE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE scarcity and high prices of Cinchona barks and Sulphate of Quinia, and the prospect of only a slight reduction in these prices, makes the present a favorable opportunity of calling the attention of the profession to the *combination of all the bark alkaloids*.

Much attention has been given to this subject in Europe and India.

The growing appreciation by the medical profession of the United States of

CINCHO-QUININE

is due to the fact that it retains the important alkaloids IN COMBINATION,—a combination which in practice is *preferable to perfect isolation or separation* of these alkaloids.

In addition to its superior efficacy as a tonic and anti-periodic, it has the following advantages, which greatly increase its value to physicians:—

1st, *It exerts the full therapeutic influence of Sulphate of Quinine, in the same doses, without oppressing the stomach, creating nausea, or producing cerebral distress, as the Sulphate of Quinine frequently does; and it produces much less constitutional disturbance.*

2d, *It has the great advantage of being nearly tasteless.* The bitter is very slight, and not unpleasant to the most sensitive, delicate woman or child.

3d, *It is less costly; the price will fluctuate with the rise and fall of barks, but will always be much less than the Sulphate of Quinine.*

4th, *It meets indications not met by that Salt.*

The following well-known Analytical Chemists say:—

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 22, 1875. I have tested CINCHO-QUININE, and have found it to contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine. F. A. GENTH, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy."

"LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1875. I hereby certify that I have made a chemical examination of the contents of a bottle of CINCHO-QUININE; and by direction I made a qualitative examination for quinine, quinidine, and cinchonine. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Professor of Chemistry."

"I have made a careful analysis of the contents of a bottle of your CINCHO-QUININE, and find it to contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. S. P. SHARPLES, State Assayer of Mass."

TESTIMONIALS.

"WELLFLEET, MASS., Nov. 17, 1876. I have used CINCHO-QUININE, and can say without any hesitation it has proved superior to the sulphate of quinine. J. G. JOHNSON, M.D."

"MARTINSBURG, Mo., Aug. 15, 1876. I use the CINCHO-QUININE altogether among children, preferring it to the sulphate. DR. E. R. DOUGLASS."

"LIVERPOOL, PENN., June 1, 1876. I have used CINCHO-QUININE, obtaining better results than from the sulphate in those cases in which quinine is indicated. DR. I. C. BARLOTT."

"RENFROW'S STATION, TENN., July 4, 1876. I am well pleased with the CINCHO-QUININE, and think it is a better preparation than the sulphate. W. H. HALBERT."

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., April, 1875. I regard it as one of the most valuable additions ever made to our materia medica. GEORGE C. PITZER, M.D."

"RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1877. I believe that the combination of the several cinchona alkaloids is more generally useful in practice than the sulphate of quinine uncombined. Yours truly, LANDON B. EDWARDS, M.D. Member Va. State Board of Health, and Sec'y and Treas. Medical Society of Va."

"CENTREVILLE, MICH. I have used several ounces of the CINCHO-QUININE, and have not found it to fail in a single instance. I have used no sulphate of quinine in my practice since I commenced the use of the CINCHO-QUININE, as I prefer it. F. C. BATEMAN, M.D."

"NORTH-EASTERN FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 908 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 29, 1876. In typhoid and typhus fevers I always prescribe the CINCHO-QUININE in conjunction with other appropriate medicines, the result being as favorable as with former cases where the sulphate had been used. F. A. GAMAGE, M.D."

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d St., New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1877-78.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D., President and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.	FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.	JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Secretary of the Faculty.
JOHN C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.	WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Military and Clinical Surgery.
THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.	WM. H. DRAPER, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.	CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., Clinical Prof. of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.	ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.
HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.	FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.	EDWARD C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.
THOMAS T. SABINE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.	GEO. M. LEFFERTS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.	CHAS. McBURNEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	CHAS. KELSEY, M. D., Ass't Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FACULTY OF THE SPRING SESSION.

JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings.	MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D., Lecturer on the Microscope as an Aid to Diagnosis.
GEORGE G. WHELOCK, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.	H. KNAPP, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.	T. A. McBRIDE, M. D., Lecturer on Symptomatology.

The COLLEGIATE YEAR embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session, attendance at the latter only being required for the graduating course. The Spring session begins near the middle of March, and continues till June 1st. The Regular Winter Session for 1877-78 begins Monday, October 1st, and continues till March, when the College Commencement is held.

TUITION is by the following methods: I. DIDACTIC LECTURES, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS. During the Winter Session, from five to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty, on the seven general branches of medical science. Attendance obligatory. Fees, \$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum. During the Spring Session, two lectures are given daily by the Faculty of the Spring Session. Fees, each branch, \$5, or \$50 for the whole. II. CLINICAL TEACHING. This important subject receives the fullest attention. Ten clinics, covering all departments of medicine and surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition, the Faculty, being strongly represented on the staffs of the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the Bellevue, Charity, and Roosevelt Hospitals, the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.,) give daily systematic clinical lectures in one or more of these institutions, as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance at clinics is optional and without extra charge. III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions by a corps of examiners. Attendance optional. Fees, Winter Session, \$10; Spring Session, \$30; Collegiate Year, \$60. IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION—Practical Anatomy is taught from October to May, and every student is expected to dissect. Fee, \$10, good for a collegiate year. Cases of Obstetrics are furnished to advanced students without charge. Personal instruction in Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngoscopy, is also given by special instructors for moderate fees. Attendance optional.

EXPENSES.—The necessary collegiate expenses are a yearly matriculation fee (\$5, good for a collegiate year), and the fees for the lectures of the Winter Session (\$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum). A Graduation Fee of \$30 is also charged. The graduating course requires three years' study, and attendance upon two courses of lectures on each of the seven branches of the winter curriculum. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates, theological students, and students who have already attended two full courses. All fees are payable in advance. Board can be had for from \$5 to \$9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining the same.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York. No. 91-3m

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF INDIANA.

SESSION OF 1877-8.

—:—

FACULTY.

GRAHAM N. FITCH, M. D.

Professor of the Science and Art of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. N. TODD, M. D., President of Faculty.

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

ISAAC C. WALKER, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN E. LINK, M. D.

Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.

Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine.

HENRY JAMESON, M. D., Secretary of Faculty.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

J. L. THOMPSON, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. O. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

 The Session of 1877-78 will commence October 4, 1877, and terminate February 28, 1878.

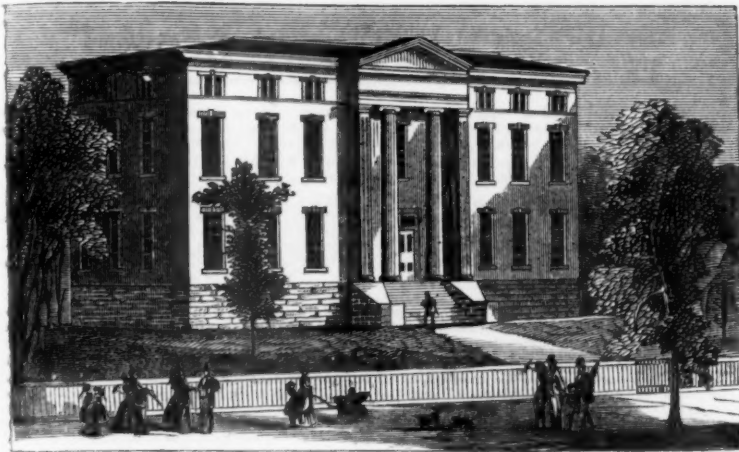
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Hospital Ticket	\$5 00	Demonstrator's Ticket.....	\$10 00
Professors' Tickets.....	40 00	Student's Laboratory.....	5 00
Matriculation	5 00	Graduation Fee	25 00

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets.

FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

FACULTY.

J. M. BODINE, M. D.....	Prof. of Anatomy and the Operative Surgery of the Eye
L. P. VANDELL, JR., M. D.....	Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D.....	Professor of Physiology and Physical Diagnosis.
T. S. BELL, M. D.....	Prof. Science and Prac. of Med. and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D.....	Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.
D. W. VANDELL, M. D.....	Prof. of the Sci'ce and Art of Surgery and Cli'cal Surgery.
R. O. COWLING, M. D.....	Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.
W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy.

F E E S.

Professor's Tickets, in full.....	\$50 00	Matriculation Fee.....	\$ 5 00
Demonstrators' Ticket.....	10 00	Graduation Fee.....	30 00
Hospital Ticket (required by City), \$5 00.			

The regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the Regular Term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular containing full particulars, address

J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

THE IMPROVED TROMMER'S

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This Extract is prepared from the best Canada Barley Malt, by an improved process which prevents injury to its properties by excess of heat. It is less than half as expensive as the foreign extract; it is also more palatable, convenient of administration, and will not ferment.

Attention is invited to the following analysis of this Extract, as given by S. H. Douglas, Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor:

TROMMER EXTRACT OF MALT CO.—I enclose herewith my analysis of your Extract of Malt: Malt Sugar (Glucose), 46.1; Dextrine, Hop-bitter, Extractive Matter, 23.6; Albuminous Matter (Diatase), 2.469; Ash—Phosphates, 1.712, Alkalies, .377; Water, 25.7. Total, 99.958.

In comparing the above analysis with that of the Extract of Malt of the German Pharmacopoeia, as given by Hagar, that has been so generally received by the profession, I find it to substantially agree with that article. Yours, truly,

SILAS H. DOUGLAS,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

This invaluable preparation is highly recommended by the medical profession, as a most effective therapeutic agent for the restoration of delicate and exhausted constitutions. It is very nutritious, being rich in both muscle and fat-producing materials.

By many American physicians, and among others, by such foreign authorities (German, French and English), as Niemeyer, Trouseau, and Aitken, the Malt Extract is extolled in the treatment of impaired, difficult, and "irritable" digestion, loss of appetite, sick headache, chronic diarrhoea, cough, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, the debility of females, and of the aged, in retarded convalescence from exhausting diseases, and indeed most all depressing maladies, in which it has been found very sustaining and strengthening, and admirably adapted for building up and invigorating the system. It is often well borne by the stomach when every kind of food is rejected, thus actually sustaining life.

The presence of a large proportion of Diastase renders it most effective in those forms of disease originating in imperfect digestion of the starchy elements of food.

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The dose for adults is from a dessert to a tablespoonful three times daily. It is best taken after meals, pure, or in water, wine, or any kind of spirituous liquor, or mixed with a glass of milk. Each bottle contains One and One Half Pounds of the Extract. Price \$1.00.

In addition to the Extract of Malt with Hops, the attention of Physicians is invited to the following combinations:

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt—"FERRATED." Each dose contains our grains of the Pyrophosphate of Iron. Particularly adapted to cases of Anemia. Price \$1.00.

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt, "with CITRATE OF IRON and QUINIA." Appropriate where Iron and Quinine are jointly indicated. Very beneficial in the anemic state following autumnal fevers, in chlorosis, enlarged spleen, carbuncles, boils, etc. It is a pleasant tonic, the bitter taste being very effectually disguised. Each dose contains four grains of the Citrate of Iron and Quinia. Price \$1.50.

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt, "with HYPOPHOSPHITES." Far superior to any of the "Syrups" of Hypophosphites, and invaluable in anemia, scrofulous, tuberculous and other cachectic conditions. In the various affections to which scrofulous children are liable, as marasmus, rachitis, caries of the spine, etc., it is very efficacious. This combination is in certain cases, even more efficient in exhaustion from undue lactation, than the Extract of Malt with Hops. Price \$1.50.

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No. 81

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

CITY OF NEW YORK,

SESSIONS OF 1877-'78.

The Collegiate Year in this Institution embraces a preliminary Autumnal Term, the Regular Winter Session, and a Spring Session.

The Preliminary Autumnal Term for 1877-1878 will open on Wednesday, September 19, 1877, and continue until the opening of the Regular Session. During this term, instruction, consisting of didactic lectures on special subjects and daily clinical lectures, will be given, as heretofore, by the entire Faculty. Students expecting to attend the Regular Session are strongly recommended to attend the Preliminary Term, but attendance during the latter is not required. During the Preliminary Term, clinical and didactic lectures will be given in precisely the same number and order as in the Regular Session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, October 8, 1877, and end about the first of March, 1878.

FACULTY.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M.D.,

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and President of the Faculty.

JAMES R. WOOD, M.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.

FORDYCE BARKER, M.D.,
Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

AUSTIN FLINT, M.D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM M. POLK, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

W. H. VAN BUREN, M.D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Diseases of Genito-Urinary System, and Clinical Surgery.

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M.D.,
Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy, and Secretary of the Faculty.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D.,
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M.D.,
Lecturer on General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

ALEXANDER E. MOTT, M.D.,
Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

WILLIAM T. Lusk, M.D.,
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EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Gynecology.

Professors of Special Departments, Etc.

HENRY D. NOYES, M.D.,
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Professor of Practical Anatomy. (Demonstrator of Anatomy.)

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Professor of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

LEROY MILTON YALE, M.D.,
Lecturer Adjunct upon Orthopedic Surgery.

EDWARD L. KEYES, M.D.,
Professor of Dermatology, and Adjunct to the Chair of Principles of Surgery.

A. A. SMITH, M.D.,
Lecturer Adjunct upon Clinical Medicine.

A distinctive feature of the method of instruction in this College is the union of clinical and didactic teaching. All the lectures are given within the Hospital grounds. During the Regular Winter Session, in addition to four didactic lectures on every week-day except Saturday, two or three hours are daily allotted to clinical instruction.

The Spring Session consists chiefly of Recitations from Text-books. This term continues from the first of March to the first of June. During this Session daily recitations in all the departments are held by a corps of examiners appointed by the regular Faculty. Regular clinics are also given in the Hospital and College building.

Fees for the Regular Session.

Fees for Tickets to all the Lectures during the Preliminary and Regular Term, including Clinical Lectures.....	\$140 00
Matriculation Fee.....	5 00
Demonstrator's Ticket (including material for dissection).....	10 00
Graduation Fee.....	30 00

Fees for the Spring Session.

Matriculation (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	\$5 00
Recitations, Clinics, and Lectures.....	35 00
Dissection (Ticket good for the following Winter).....	10 00

Students who have attended two full Winter courses of lectures may be examined at the end of their second course upon Materia Medica, Physiology, Anatomy, and Chemistry, and, if successful, they will be examined at the end of their third course upon Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics only.

For the Annual Circular and Catalogue, giving regulations for graduation and other information, address Professor AUSTIN FLINT, JR., Secretary, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES

—IN THE—

Medical Department of University of Wooster,**LOCATED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

Will begin Wednesday, October 4, 1876, and continue until the last Wednesday in February, 1877. Medical and Surgical Clinics, Tuesday and Friday of each week at Charity Hospital. College Clinic every Wednesday.

The preliminary course commences September 13, 1876. Summer session of Recitations and Clinics begins the first Monday in April; holds twelve weeks.

FACULTY.

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L. FIRESTONE, M. D.

W. J. SCOTT, M. D.

H. J. HERRICK, M. D.

C. W. NOBLE, Esq.

A. C. MILLER, M. D.

JOEL POMERENE, M. D.

D. B. SMITH, M. D.

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J. H. LOWMAN, M. D.

G. T. GENTSCH, P. C.

F E E S .

General Ticket	\$40 00	Demonstrator's Ticket.	\$5 00
Matriculation Ticket	5 00	Hospital Ticket	5 00
Graduation Fee			30 00

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The Clinical advantages are superior. Two large Dispensaries being under the exclusive care of the Faculty, and daily lectures in the largest Hospital of the West.

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Faculty — John A. Murphy, M. D., Dean; William H. Mussey, M. D.; E. Williams, M. D.; Wm. Clendenin, M. D.; Wm. H. Taylor, M. D.; T. H. Kearney, M. D.; J. C. Mackenzie, M. D.; J. B. Hough, M. D.; W. B. Davis, M. D.; Byron Stanton, M. D.

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JOHN A. MURPHY, M. D., Dean, 163 West Seventh Street, or**WM. H. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary, 329 West Seventh Street.**

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Medical Department, Twenty-Fifth Session, 1878.

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- MATTHEW HENRY BUCKHAM, A. M., D. D., Burlington, Vt., President.
- SAMUEL WHITE THAYER, M. D., LL. D., Burlington, Vt., Emeritus Professor of General and Special Anatomy; Consulting Surgeon to Mary Fletcher Hospital.
- WALTER CARPENTER, M. D., Burlington, Vt., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Physician in Chief to Mary Fletcher Hospital.
- JOHN ORDRONAU, M. D., LL. D., New York City, Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
- WILLIAM DARLING, A. M., M. D., F. R. C. S., New York City, Professor of General and Special Anatomy.
- A. F. A. KING, M. D., Washington, D. C., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Consulting Physician to Mary Fletcher Hospital.
- HENRY D. HOLTON, M. D., Brattleboro, Vt., Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology; Consulting Surgeon to Mary Fletcher Hospital.
- MARSHALL CALKINS, A. M., M. D., Springfield, Mass., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.
- JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., New York City, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; Surgeon in Chief to Mary Fletcher Hospital.
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- A. T. WOODWARD, M. D., Brandon, Vt., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of Women; Consulting Physician to Mary Fletcher Hospital.
- STEPHEN M. ROBERTS, M. D., New York City, Professor of Diseases of Children.
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HOSPITAL ADVANTAGES. The Mary Fletcher Hospital, now in progress of erection, will probably be ready to receive patients before the next regular session.

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THE REGULAR WINTER SESSION will commence on the second Thursday of March, 1878, and continue sixteen weeks. This course will consist of from five to six lectures daily, in the various Departments of Medicine and Surgery.

In order to render the course of instruction still more complete, six new Professorships on special subjects have been created by the Faculty, which will afford the student a rare opportunity for gaining information from gentlemen well known as recognized authorities in their particular departments on subjects of great practical interest. These lectures will be delivered during the regular session.

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FEES FOR THE REGULAR SESSION.

Matriculation Fee, payable each Term.....	\$5 00
Fees for the Full Course of Lectures by all the Professors.....	70 00
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Material for dissection will be furnished at cost.

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HORATIO C. WOOD, M. D., Clinical Professor
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LOUIS A. DUHRING, M. D., Clinical Professor
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First Year—Anatomy, Histology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, General Chemistry, Physiology, General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy;—*Final examinations* in General Chemistry, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Second Year—Anatomy, Topographical Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Physiology, General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery;—*Final examinations* in Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, Physiology, General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Third Year—Topographical Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Diseases of Women and Children, Didactic Gynecology; *Bedside instruction* in Practical Medicine and Surgery; Practical Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, Dermatology and Electro-Therapeutics; Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and Special Clinics (Nervous Diseases, Diseases of Skin, Eye, Ear, and of Women and Children);—*Final examinations* in Therapeutics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

In carrying out the above plan advantage will be taken of the newly-furnished laboratories of the University, and of the great clinical facilities afforded by the University, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals.

Students, who have attended one course in a regular medical school, will be admitted as students of the second course in the University, after having satisfactorily passed an examination in General Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Students who have attended two courses in a regular medical school, will be admitted as students of the third course after examination in General and Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Anatomy, and Physiology.

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The Lectures of the Winter Session of 1877-78 will begin on the first Monday (1st) of October, and end on the last day of February.

The Preliminary Course will begin on Monday, September 10th.

FEES, IN ADVANCE.—First course of lectures, including matriculation and dissection, \$155. Dissecting material free. Second course, \$140. Third course, \$100. Graduation fee, \$30. For announcement giving full particulars, address

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FIG. 2 represents apparatus applied with the extension made, and the ball of the big toe resting against the metal plate.

FIG. 3 represents apparatus turned in shape to receive the foot, after which turn the key and reverse back to a bearing shape.

This shoe gives ample facilities to manipulate the foot gradually from the slightest turn to the heaviest lever, and at the same time obviates all former difficulties experienced from straps, either by buckling too tight or too loose. Should extension for tendo-achillis be necessary, if mentioned, the usual rubber cords will be attached.

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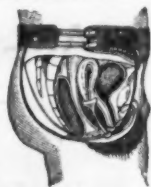
Length of foot.....	
Circumference around toes.....	
Circumference around instep.....	
Circumference over heel.....	
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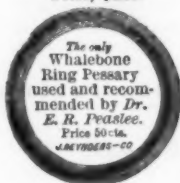
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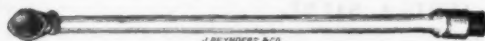
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Aloes and Myrrh, U. S..... 4 grs.	Iron, Quina and Quinine..... 1 and 2 grs.	Quinine and Carbolate..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.
Apéritif.....	Iron, Proto-Carb. (Vallet's Mass.) 5 grs.	Quinine and Aloes..... 1 gr.
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-2 gr.	*Iron, Proto-Chloride..... 1 gr.	{ Quinine, Carb., 1 gr.
{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1-2 gr.	Iron, Quinine and Strychnine..... 1 gr.	{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-4 gr.
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	{ Ferrum, Redactum, 1 gr.	Quinine, Arenaline and Nuc Vomica.....
Asafoetida..... 3 grs.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Asafoetida, 1-12 grs.	{ Strychnia, 1-40 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponis, 1-2 gr.	Laxative (Col's).....	{ Ferrum Redact., 1 gr.
Asafoetida, U. S..... 4 grs.	{ Res., Podophylli, - 1-10 gr.	Quinine and Carbamate Iron.....
{ Asafoetida, 1 gr.	{ Hydrag., Chlor., Mille, 1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponis, 1 gr.	{ Ext. Col. Comp., pulv., 5 gr.	{ Ferrum, Sub. Carb., 2 grs.
Asafoetida and Nuc Vomica.....	Line, Lact. Phosphat. 5 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Nuc Vomica.....
{ Asafoetida, 3 grs.	*Mercury, Bin-Iodide..... 1-25 and 1-16 gr.	{ Ferrum, Sub. Carb., 2 grs.
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-4 gr.	*Mercury, Prot-Iodide..... 1-5 and 1-4 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
*Atropa..... 1-40 gr.	Morphine Acetate..... 1-5 and 1-4 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.
*Belladonna Extract..... 5 gr.	*Morphine, Sulphate, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4, 1-4 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-40 gr.
Bismuth, Subnitrate..... 3 and 5 grs.	Morphine Valerianate..... 1-8 gr.	Quinine, Phosphorus and Nuc Vomica.....
Blue Pill, U. S..... 5 grs.	Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard).....	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Calomel..... 1-2, 1, 2, 5 grs.	{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.
Camphor and Henbane.....	{ Conii, " 3-3 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.
{ Camphor, 1 gr.	{ Ignatii Amaras, 1-3 gr.	Quinine Compound.....
{ Ext., Hyocyami, 1 gr.	{ Opil., " 1-3 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
*Camphor, Mono-Bromated..... 2 and 3 grs.	{ Aconiti, " 1-3 gr.	{ Ferrum Redact., 1 gr.
Cassia indica Extract..... 1-2 gr.	{ Cannab. Indica, 1-4 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
Cathartic Compound, U. S..... 5 grs.	{ Stramonii, 1-3 gr.	Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion.....
Cathartic Vegetable..... 5 grs.	{ Belladonna, 1-4 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Ext., Col. Comp., pulv., 1-12 grs.	Neuralgia (Dr. Gross') as above, without	{ Ferrum Redact., 1 gr.
{ Res., Podophylli, - 3-8 "	Morphine.....	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
{ Res., Leptandria, - 1-6 "	Nuc Vomica Extract..... 1-2 gr.	Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion.....
{ Jalapine pulv., - 1-3 and 1-4 "	Opium, U. S..... 1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Aloes Socotrin pulv., - 1-2 "	Opium Extract..... 1-4, 1-3 and 1 gr.	{ Ferrum Redact., 1 gr.
{ Ext., Hyocyami, - 1-4 "	Opium and Aconitine Linctus..... 2 grs.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
Chlorella..... 1-2, 1 and 3 grs.	{ Opil., Pulv., 1 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
Chlorella, Sulphate..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.	{ Plumbi, Acti., 1 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Cinchonidia, Sulphate..... 1, 2 and 3 grs.	Opium and Camphor.....	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
Colocynth, Comp. Extract..... 3 grs.	{ Camphora, 2 grs.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
Colocynth, Ipecac and Blue..... 3 grs.	Pepsin and Camphor..... 5 grs.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Ext. Coloc. Comp., pulv., 3 grs.	Pepsin and Camphor..... 5 grs.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Ipecacuanha, 1-6 gr.	{ Pepsin, 5 grs.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Hydrag., 2 grs.	{ Pepsin, Sub-Nit., 2-12 grs.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
Cook's..... 3 grs.	{ Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 3 grs.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc. 1 gr.	Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine..... 5 grs.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Rhel., 1 gr.	{ Pepsin, 2-12 grs.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Saponis, 1-4 gr.	{ Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 2-12 grs.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
Copaiba..... 3 grs.	Phosphates from Quinine and Strychnine.....	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubebs..... 3 grs.	{ Ferrum, Phosphas, 2 grs.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Pil., Copaiba, 3 grs.	{ Quinine, Phosphas, 1 gr.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Oleo-Resin Cubebs, 1 gr.	{ Strychnine, 1-40 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
Copaiba and Oleo-Resin Cubebs..... 5 grs.	Phosphorus..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 and 1-15 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Pil., Copaiba, 3 grs.	{ Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Oleo-Resin Cubebs, 3 grs.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
*Corrosive Sublimate..... 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.	Phosphorus Compound.....	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
{ Dignitella, pure..... 1-40 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
Dinner (Col's).....	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Hydrag., 2 grs.	Phosphorus Compound and Iron.....	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-5 grs.	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
{ Pulv., Jalapa, 1-15 grs.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Ant. of Fos., Tart., 1-50 gr.	Phosphorus Compound.....	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Dinner (Lady Webster's)..... 3 grs.	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-4 grs.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
{ Pulv., Mattiches, 3-5 gr.	Phosphorus Compound.....	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Pulv., Room, Gallic., 3-5 gr.	{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
*Emmenagogue.....	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-4 gr.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Ergotin, " 1 gr.	Podophyllin..... 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
{ Ext., Helleb., Nig., 1 gr.	Podophyllin Compound.....	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Ferr., Sulph., Exsic., 1 gr.	{ Podophylli, 1-2 gr.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Aloes, Soc., Pulv., 1 gr.	{ Ext., Nucis Vomica, 1-6 gr.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Ol. Sabin., " 1-4 gr.	Podophyllin and Bile.....	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
*Ergotin..... 5 grs.	{ Podophylli, 1-2 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
Ferruginous (Blanc)..... 3 and 5 grs.	{ Pil., Hydrag., 2-12 grs.	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
{ Potassae, Carb., 5 grs.	Podophyllin, Capsicum and Belladonna.....	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
*Grindelia Robusta Extract..... 3 grs.	{ Ext., Bellad. Ale., 1-3 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
*Guanac Extract (Faulkner)..... 3 grs.	{ Pulv., Capsic., 1-2 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
*Henbane Extract..... 1 gr.	Podophyllin, Ext., Coloc. and Belladonna.....	{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Hepatic.....	{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	{ Ferrum Redactum, 1 gr.
{ Pil., Hydrag., 3 grs.	{ Bellad., " 1-4 gr.	{ Acid, Arseniosum, 1-53 gr.
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.	Hooper's..... 2½ grs.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
{ Bellad., " 1-4 gr.		{ Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.

Quality will always be maintained, all ingredients and preparations, which we use and manufacture, being carefully tested by a competent analytical chemist, employed by us for that purpose. The unreliability of many of the granules of Morphia, Strychnia, Corrosive Sublimate, and other important poisonous substances, having been the source of much concern to physicians, and danger to their patients, we would state that we have, in our laboratory, a system of checking and witnessing the weights of all poisons used, and registering in a book, kept for that purpose, with the names of witness (always a competent person) and operator. Our machines for division of the substances are so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness, in even the smallest granules, never before maintained in this class of preparations, and this precision applies as well to the larger pills. We can, therefore, afford assurance to the physician of correct weight and perfect division. We call attention to the small size of our gelatine coated granules, less excipient being thereby required.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York.

CAUTION!! SPECIALLY PREPARED BY McKESSON & ROBBINS

THEY PREPARE AND SELL THE ONLY REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

OFFICE OF

JOHN F. JOHNSTON,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST,
INDIANAPOLIS.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION:

I respectfully invite your attention to the following lines of remedies manufactured by me, giving formulae of a portion of the newest and most important. None but the best materials are used in the manufacture, and *authoritative formulae rigidly adhered to*. Physicians may therefore RELY upon the quality of my preparations. No credit is claimed for inventions or processes unknown to others to give my manufactures superior virtues, but simply a faithful and conscientious use of the drugs employed in QUANTITY AS DIRECTED, manipulated with the utmost care from good materials and by the most approved methods. Many testimonials as to the reliability of my manufactures could be furnished if necessary or advisable to do so; but fearing it would become tedious reading, I will subjoin only the following, begging, however, to state that my preparations were heartily complimented at the meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society at its last session in this city, and by many of the most eminent members individually who have used them extensively.

I had the pleasure of examining a full line of samples of the goods manufactured by John F. Johnston, of Indianapolis, while attending the Tri-States Medical Society at Vincennes, at its last session, and will say that they were heartily endorsed by the Society as well as many of the ablest members. And for myself I think they possess, in the highest degree, the virtues of the drugs they represent.

Newman, Ill., March 19, 1877.

WM. A. SMITH, M. D., *Vice-President Tri-States Society.*

The Purity and Excellence of Drugs—Something We are All Interested In.

Indianapolis Journal, March 17, 1877.

It undoubtedly is a matter of much importance that the prescriptions of our physicians should be filled not only accurately, but that nothing but the most reliable drugs should be used. We therefore take pleasure in inviting the attention of the reader to the subjoined card from one of our most prominent physicians, who has made the science of chemistry a study, and is now a professor of Materia Medica in the Indiana Medical College. Certainly what he says in regard to this subject is entitled to profound consideration, and may be unreservedly relied upon.

"I willingly add my testimony as to the purity and uniformity of all the medical preparations manufactured by John F. Johnston of Indianapolis. I have been using them since they were first introduced, and as superintendent of the City Dispensary have had occasion to observe their effect in a vast number of cases. Having known Dr. Johnston personally for many years, I can vouch for his strict integrity and constant desire to have every article of the strength demanded by the United States Pharmacopoeia. And, furthermore, he has brought to his aid all the apparatus for making such preparations upon the plans directed by the official boards of medicine and pharmacy of the United States. To all this, his laboratory engages the constant personal attention of well-skilled chemists, who preside over and conduct every portion of the manufacture, from selection of the raw material to the completion of the process. It is with considerable degree of pride that I can boast to my class that in our own State and city we have our medical preparations elaborated of the best material and of strictly official strength, and are not dependent upon foreign manufacture.

"W. B. FLETCHER, M. D.,

Professor Materia Medica, Indiana Medical College.

The within-mentioned line of goods, or any of my manufacture, on being particularly desired, can be obtained of the leading druggists throughout the country.

Full catalogues on application. Correspondence receives prompt attention.

JOHN F. JOHNSTON.

Liquid Pepsin-Pancreatin, the great Remedy for Indigestion and all Abnormal Conditions of the Digestive Apparatus.

Elegant preparations, carefully and accurately compounded. Give orally and dose on a portion of the leading articles; assuring Physicians that they will be found on trial to merit their confidence

DOSE ON EACH LABEL.

	CONTAINS.	Dose.	Uses.
Pepsin and Water Ash	2 grs. Bismuth to each teaspoonful	1 teaspoonful	Diarrhea, dysentery, gastralgia, etc.
Calaisya, with Pepsin and Pancreatin	1 gr. Bismuth, 1-64 gr. Strychnia to teaspoonful	1 teaspoonful	Dyspepsia, indigestion, etc.
Calaisya, with Water Ash	5 grs. to each teaspoonful	1 teaspoonful	Nervous sedative.
Bismuth and Strychnia	5 grs. to each teaspoonful	1 to 4 teaspoonfuls	Indicated in nervous complaints.
Bromide Ammonium	5 grs. to each teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Valuable in diseases of the urinary organs
Bromide Potassium	5 grs. to each teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Tonic and stomachic.
Buchu, Compound	Bark 4 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	A valuable tonic.
Calaisya	Cal. Bark 4 grs., Iron 2 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	For general debility and want of vigor in digestive organs.
Calaisya, Iron and Bismuth	Cal. 4 grs., Iron 1 gr., Bism. 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Calaisya, Iron and Strychnia	Cal. 4 grs., Iron 1 gr., Bism. 1/2 gr., Strych. 1-128 gr. to teasp of 1	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Calaisya, Iron and Strychnia	Cal. 4 grs., Iron 1 gr., Bism. 1/2 gr., Strych. 1-128 gr. to teasp of 1	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Cathartic Compound	Juglana Semia, Magnesia, Strychnia, etc.	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Corydalis, Compound	Turkey Corn, Twin-Leaf, Blue Flag, Sheep Laurel	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Syphilis and syphilids.
Dandelion, Compound	Dandelion, Wild Cherry, Gentian and Aromatics.	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Tonic and vehicle for bitter medicines.
Gentian and Chloride Iron	Gentian 4 grs., Tr. Chlo. Iron ten drops to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	An agreeable form for administering Tinct Chloride Iron
Gentian and Pyrophos. Iron	to grs. to fluid drachm.	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Chalybeate tonic.
Grindella Robusta	1 drachm to oz.	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Asthma and spasmodic affections of the throat
Guarana	Partridge-Berry, Hellonias, High Cranberry, Blue Cohosh.	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Valuable in headache.
Hellonias, Compound	2 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Uterine tonic and anti-spasmodic.
Pepsin	2 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Add to digestion, etc.
Pepsin and Bismuth	Pepsin 2 grs., Bismuth 1 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin and Iron	Pepsin 2 grs., Bismuth 1 gr., Strych. 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	" and tonic, etc.
Pepsin, Bismuth and Quinia	Pepsin 2 grs., Bismuth 1 gr., Strych. 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia	Pep. 2 grs., Bism. 1 gr., Iron 1 gr., Quinia 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Quinia	Pep. 2 grs., Bism. 1 gr., Iron 1 gr., Strych. 1-128 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Strychnia	Pep. 2 grs., Bism. 1 gr., Iron 1 gr., Quin. 1/2 gr., Strych. 1-128 gr.	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin and Iron	Pepsin 2 grs., Iron 1 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin, Iron and Quinia	Pepsin 2 grs., Iron 1 gr., Quinia 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin and Strychnia	Pepsin 2 grs., Iron 1 gr., Strych. 1-64 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin and Quinia	Pepsin 2 grs., Quinia 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin and Strychnia and Bismuth	Pepsin 2 grs., Quinacrin 1 gr., Bismuth 1 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Pepsin, Quinia and Strychnia	Pepsin 2 grs., Quinia 1/2 gr., Strych. 1-128 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Phosphate Iron and Quinia	Iron 1 gr., Quinia 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Chalybeate tonic.
Phosphorus	1-64 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Nervous difficulties, etc.
Pyrophos. Iron and Pervian Bark	Iron 2 grs., Bark 8 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Valuable tonic.
Pyrophosphate Iron	Iron 2 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Chalybeate.
Valerianate Ammonia	Ammonia 2 grs. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Valuable sedative
Valerianate Ammonia and Morphia	Ammonia 2 grs., Morphia 1/4 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Valerianate Ammonia and Quinia	Ammonia 2 grs., Quinia 1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Tonic sedative.
Valerianate Ammonia and Strychnia	Ammonia 2 grs., Strych. 1-128 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Valerianate Quinia	1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	"
Valerianate Strychnia	1-64 gr. to teaspoonful	1 to 3 teaspoonfuls	Valuable in hysteria, etc.
Valerianate Zinc	1/2 gr. to teaspoonful	2 teaspoonfuls	"

PEPSO-PANCREATIN Contains the

NATURAL DIGESTIVE and ASSIMILATIVE PRINCIPLES of the Animal Economy.

JOHN F. JOHNSTON, Indianapolis.

Prepared only by

MEDICINAL WINES AND SYRUPS.

Medicinal Wines.

Wine, Antimonial.
" Beef.
" Beef and Iron.
" Beef, Iron and Cinchona.
" Calisaya.
" " with Pepsin-Pancreatin.
" Calisaya and Iron.
" Colchicum Root.
" Colchicum Seed.
" Iron, Bitter.
" Pepsin.

Wine, Tar.
" Wild Cherry.
" Wild Cherry, Ferrated.

Medicinal Syrups.

Citrate Iron.
Citrate Iron and Quinia.
Citrate Iron and Strychnia.
Citrate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
Hypophosphites, Churchill's.
Hypophosphites, Comp. (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron).
Hypophosphite Lime.
Hypophosphite Lime and Soda.
Lacto-Phosphate Iron.
Lacto-Phosphate Lime.
Lacto-Phosphate Lime and Soda.
Lacto-Phosphate Lime, with Pepsin.
Lacto-Phosphate Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.
Phosphate Iron and Quinia.
Phosphate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
(Same with Pepsin-Pancreatin.)
Phosphates, Comp. (Chemical Food).
Pyrophosphate Iron.
Superphosphate Iron.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

(Dose, Properties and Preparations on each Label.)

My line is very full, new remedies that appear meritorious being from time to time added. I mention a few of the new remedies, and invite attention to some of the old. (Full catalogue by mail on application.)

Hears Foot, Polynnia Uvedalia. Used in enlarged spleen.
Broom Top, Scoparius. Used in dropsy.
Calabar Bean, Physostigma Ven. Used in ophthalmic diseases, lockjaw, etc.
Celandine, Chelidonium. Purgative and diuretic.
Chestnut Leaves, Castanea Vesca. Valuable in whooping cough.
Coca Leaves, Erythroxylon Coca. An effective nervous excitant, used to relieve fatigue and exhaustion.
Castor Leaves, Ricinus Communis. Used to promote the secretions of the lacteal glands.
Damiana, Turnera Aphrodisiaca. Used to improve the sexual powers.
Dog Grass (or Couch Grass), Ptilotum Repens. Used in cases of irritability of the bladder.
Encalyptus Globulus. Used with effect in malarial diseases.
Fringe Tree Bark (Old Man's Beard), Chionanthus. Aperient, alterative and diuretic.
Gelsemium (from green root). A nervous and arterial sedative.
Grindelia Robusta. Said to be a specific in asthma.
Guarana, Paullinia Sorbilis. Used in headache with good results.
Hair Cap Moss, Polytrichum Juniperum. Said to be a superior diuretic and very efficacious in dropsy.
Jaborandi, Pilocarpus Pennatifolius. Used in pneumonia, etc.
Malt. An invigorant, used in cases of debility, consumption, etc.
Opium Fluid, Deodorized. Same strength as Standard Tr. Op. U. S. P. (Denarcotized).
Pitcher Plant, Sarracenia Purpurea. Used in small-pox and other cutaneous diseases.
Pulsatilla, Aconone Pulsatilla. Used to allay irritation of the nervous system in persons of feeble health, etc.
Rosinweed, Silphium. For enlarged spleen, cough, and asthmatic affections.
Stavesacre, Staphisagria. Used by some as a specific in controlling irritation of urino-genital apparatus, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, scalding micturition, etc., etc.
White Pond Lily, Nymphae Olerata. Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and anti-scrofulous.
Yerba Santa, Eriodictyon Glutinosum. Used in bronchitis, aryngitis, etc.

I desire to call particular attention to my fluid Extract Ergot, U. S. P., made from best selected ergot of rye, being of full strength and very carefully manipulated, must be equal to any produced. I invite comparison with the best of any make. Of Solid Extracts the usual line in stock—also Resinoids.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Accurately divided, carefully made, the best materials being used in their composition in quantities as represented on the label. The line embraces all of the important remedies usually administered in this form. I call attention here to a few very valuable recipes

Ague—Chinoidine 2 grs.; Ext. Col. Co. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ol. Pip. Nig. 1-6 gr.; Ferri. Sul. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Alterative—Mass. Hydrargyri 1 gr.; Pulv. Opil. Pulv. Ipecac each $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Anti-Bilious (Veg.)—Pulv. Ext. Coloc. C. 2½ grs.; Podophyllin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Anti-Chill—Chinoidine 1 gr.; Ferri Ferrocyan 1 gr.; Ol. Piper. Nig. 1 gr.; Arsenic 1-20 gr.
Anti-Dyspeptic—Strychnia 1-40 gr.; Ext. Belladonna 1-10 gr.; Pulv. Ipecac 1-10 gr.; Mass. Hydrarg. 2 grs.; Ext. Col. Co. 2 grs.
Aperient—Ext. Nux Vom. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Hyoscyam. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Coloc. C. 2 grs.
Cinchonidin—Sulphate 1, 2 and 3 grs.
Copaiba, U. S. P. 3 grs.
Copaiba et Ext. Cubebæ—Pil. Copaibæ 3 grs.; Oleo-resin, Cubebæ 1 gr.
Copaiba Comp.—Pil. Copaibæ, Resin Guaiaac, Ferri Cit., Oleo-resin, Cubeb.
Emmenagogue—Ergotine 1 gr.; Ext. Hellebore Nig. 1 gr.; Aloes 1 gr.; Ferri Sul. 1 gr.; Ol. Sabina $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Gent. Comp.—Ext. Gentia $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; P. Aloes Soc. 2 grs.; Ol. Carui 1-5 gr.
Gonorrhoea—Pulv. Cubebæ 2 grs.; Bals. Copaib. Solid 1 gr.; Ferri Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Venet. Terebinth. 1½ gr.
Ipecac and Opium—Po. Opium $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Po. Ipecac $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Po. Sulph. Potas. 1 gr.—2 grs. (Equal to 5 grs. Dover Powder).
Mercury—Protiodide $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Mercury—Biniodide (Red) 1-16 gr.
Neuralgie—Quinia Sulph. 2 grs.; Morphia Sulph. 1-20 gr.; Strychnia 1-20 gr.; Acid Arsenious 1-20 gr.; Ext. Aconite $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Opil et Plumbi Acet.—Pulv. Opil $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Plumbi Acet. 1½ gr.
Phosphorus, Iron et Nux Vom.—Phosphorus 1-100 gr.; Ferri Carb. (Vallet's) 1 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Phosphorus Comp.—Phosphorus 1-100 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Phosphorus—1-50 and 1-100 gr.
Rheumatic—Ext. Coloc. C. 1½ gr.; Ext. Colchi. Acet. 1 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyam. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Hydrg. Chlor. Mit. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

NEW SPECIALTIES.

Elixir Cathartic Compound—This preparation acts as gently as Castor Oil. It is very palatable, produces no nausea, and causes free painless evacuations. Each fluid ounce contains: Juglans 2 drs.; Senna 2 drs.; Licorice 1 dr.; Scammony 5 grs.; Ginger 3 grs.; Magnesia 60 grs.; Jalap 8 grs.; Aromatics q. s.
DOSE—As a laxative one-half to one teaspoonful. Adult cathartic dose, one to two tablespoonfuls. For children less according to age.

Elixir Licorice—This preparation is highly recommended for concealing the taste of Quinia, etc. One fluid ounce will conceal the taste of from eight to ten grains of quinia sulphate. It will be found equally advantageous as a vehicle for disguising the nauseous taste of medicines prescribed in the powdered form.
Aromatic Calisaya Cordial—Each teaspoonful of this Elegant Cordial Elixir contains ten grains TRUE CALISAYA BARK combined with Cardamon, Ceylon Cinnamon and other choice aromatics. It supplies the physician with a reliable and pleasant tonic so much required by convalescents and especially by ladies and children. The bitterness of the Cinchona being completely masked it will be found acceptable in all conditions.
 Prepared and put up only by JOHN F. JOHNSTON, Indianapolis.

LIQUID PEP-SIN, AROMATIC, ACIDULATED and NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SPECIALTIES.

JOHNSTON'S LIQUID PEPISO-PANCREATIN AROMATIC.

Put up in 16-oz. French square Bottles, full measure.

This preparation contains, in an eligible form, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, being the *natural digestive and assimilative principles of the animal economy*. Since introduced by us in 1873, both in the liquid and saccharated form, it has met with much favor at the hands of the medical profession, having been used with marked effect in all cases growing out of intestinal and stomachic indigestion, such as **Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Headache, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, Nausea**, and all abnormal conditions of the digestive apparatus. Its use is also especially indicated in **Consumptive and Anemic** cases.

DOSE—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in a little water, during or after meals. Sugar may be added if desired, which renders it highly palatable.

SACCHARATED PEPISO-PANCREATIN.

Put up in Ounces.

Contains Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, combined with Sugar of Milk. Same properties and uses as in the liquid form.

DOSE—From two to ten grains after meals, or as the physician may direct.

Also 'preparations manufactured only by me. Copyright and trade-name secured.

EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

With Pepsin-Pancreatin and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

This preparation contains 50 per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 8 grs. Hypophosphite Lime, 4 grs. Hypophosphite Soda, to a fluid ounce, together with Pepsin, Pancreatin, Glycerine and Hydrochloric Acid.

DOSE—One-half to one teaspoonful three times a day for adults; for children, less, according to age. One hour before or after meals is regarded as the best time to take it. Shake well before using.

Cod Liver Oil, the sovereign remedy for all pulmonary complaints, here has its virtue augmented by the addition of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This preparation is rendered palatable by the emulsifying process, and when the functions of the stomach are impaired will be easily retained and assimilated, largely through the agency of the *Pepsin and Pancreatin* herein combined. It is recommended in cases of a Pulmonary character, Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Cough, Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility and *Emaciation*, and is regarded as exceedingly valuable in all cases where a Scrofulous diathesis exists, as in diseases of the joints, etc.

It is with confidence introduced to the medical profession as a valuable and reliable preparation wherever its use is indicated.

Prepared and put up in full half-pound French square flint bottles.

PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Put up in 16-oz. French square flint bottles, containing full measure. Physicians can rely upon the purity and freshness of this Oil.

Cod Liver Oil, with Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus—8-oz. Fr. square bottles, full measure.

Soluble Effervescent Granular Citrate of Magnesia.

This elegant Salt is permanent under all changes of climate. A delightful, refrigerating aperient and cathartic.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Or Purgative Mineral Water.

This valuable preparation is well known as an agreeable substitute for Epsom Salts, Seidlitz's Tonic, and the Saline Cathartics generally.

Aromatic Ext. Jamaica Ginger—Nearly put up in 4-oz. panel bottles, with directions.

Real Russian Rhubarb, Powdered—From cuttings, very superior to market qualities.

Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P.—Full weight, in tin boxes.

Syr. Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.—In 1-lb. bottles.

Syr. Sarsap. Comp., U. S. P., with Iodide Potash—In 1-lb. bottles.

Syr. Sarsap. Comp., U. S. P., with Iod. Potash and Pyrophos. Iron—In 1-lb. bottles.

The above are put up in square flints, handsome style, with directions for use, and will be found reliable.

Blackberry Cordial—A prime article. Compounded from approved formulae.

Tasteless Tinct. Iron—Possessing same iron strength as Mur. Tr. Iron, U. S. P., but a far more agreeable article, that can be readily taken by the invalid without injury to the teeth, etc.

Syrup Iodide Iron U. S. P.

Standard Tinctures, etc., etc.

NOTE—I keep in stock a complete line of powdered drugs, chiefly powdered by myself from selected sources.

Also a full line of **Electric Preparations**, made after standard formulae.

Blistering Paper, Charta Cantharidis—Put up in boxes containing ten plasters. Very convenient for physicians' use, and can be relied upon to produce the usual effects.

Mustard Paper, Charta Sinapis—Put up in boxes containing ten leaves. Convenient, reliable and effective.

Pills made and handsomely sugar-coated, to private formula in lots of 3000 or more. Estimates made on formulae being furnished—all such communications confidential.

If you desire preparations of my make, oblige me by specifying them to your druggist.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. JOHNSTON,
Indianapolis.

AROMATIC CALISAYA CORDIAL, A very palatable Tonic, Ten grains, True Calisaya to a teaspoonful, Prepared only by JNO. F. JOHNSTON.

SACCHARATED PEPISO-PANCREATIN, Put up in ounces, Prepared only by JOHN F. JOHNSTON.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1876.

The Spring and Summer Session of 1876 in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence on March 5th and continue till July 1st, with the following

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

On Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, . .	BY PROF. L. P. YANDELL, JR.
On Ophthalmic and Aural Diseases,	BY PROF. J. M. BODINE.
On Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Physiology, .	BY PROF. E. R. PALMER.
On Public Hygiene,	BY PROF. T. S. BELL.
On Clinical Diseases of Women,	BY PROF. JOHN E. CROWE.
On Clinical Surgery,	BY PROF. D. W. YANDELL.
On Materia Medica,	BY PROF. J. W. HOLLAND.
On Surgery,	BY PROF. R. O. COWLING.
On Practice of Medicine,	BY DR. W. O. ROBERTS.
On Anatomy,	BY DR. H. A. COTTELL,
On Chemistry,	BY DR. G. H. ANDERSON.
On Obstetrics,	BY DR. W. H. LONG.
On Diseases of Children,	BY DR. R. B. GILBERT.
On Physiology,	BY DR. J. H. O'REILLY.

Didactic Lectures will be given upon the Specialties of Medicine and Surgery, but the essential feature of this course will be **CLINICAL INSTRUCTION** and **RECITATIONS** from the text-books, it being the design of the Faculty to give the student advantages much superior, as has been demonstrated, to those obtained by ordinary office instruction.

In the illustration of the various courses, the **MUSEUM, LIBRARY** and **APPARATUS** of the University will be used.

Examinations and Clinical Instruction.—Daily examinations on all the branches of Medicine will be held by the various members of the Faculty.

The University Dispensary, situated upon the college grounds, supported by the Faculty and under its exclusive control, is the only institution of the kind in the city of Louisville which has existed for any number of years. It has obtained the confidence of the sick poor of this city, and its rooms, especially during the milder months, are daily crowded with patients illustrating all varieties of disease.

The Faculty have also access to the Louisville City Hospital, an institution which contains more than two hundred beds, and the Hospital of St. Mary and Elizabeth. From these sources an inexhaustible supply of Clinical material is obtained.

Prof. D. W. YANDELL holds his regular Surgical Clinic twice a week; Prof. JOHN E. CROWE twice a week, upon the Diseases of Women; Prof. L. P. YANDELL, JR., twice a week, upon Clinical Medicine; Prof. BODINE twice a week, upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Prof. PALMER twice a week, upon Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Prof. COWLING twice a week, upon Surgery; all at the University.

Advanced Students will be given obstetrical cases and cases in out-door practice to attend.

The Spring and Summer Course of the University is designed to be supplementary to the Regular Winter Course. Attendance upon it is voluntary and does not count as a session, but students who attend it are furnished with certificates, which will be taken as additional evidence of proficiency in candidates applying for the Medical Degree of the University.

It will be seen that the entire Faculty of the medical Department of the University, together with a valuable corps of assistants, are engaged in the Spring Course, and they pledge their best labors to insure its success.

The Fee for the full Course is \$25.00, and entitles the holder to his Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Regular Winter Session.

For further information address

W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dean of University Summer School,
263 W. Walnut St., LOUISVILLE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE scarcity and high prices of Cinchona barks and Sulphate of Quinia, and the prospect of only a slight reduction in these prices, makes the present a favorable opportunity of calling the attention of the profession to the *combination of all the bark alkaloids*.

Much attention has been given to this subject in Europe and India.

The growing appreciation by the medical profession of the United States of

CINCHO-QUININE

is due to the fact that it retains the important alkaloids IN COMBINATION, — a combination which in practice is *preferable to perfect isolation or separation* of these alkaloids.

In addition to its superior efficacy as a tonic and anti-periodic, it has the following advantages, which greatly increase its value to physicians: —

1st, *It exerts the full therapeutic influence* of Sulphate of Quinine, in the same doses, without oppressing the stomach, creating nausea, or producing cerebral distress, as the Sulphate of Quinine frequently does; and it produces much less constitutional disturbance.

2d, It has the great advantage of being *nearly tasteless*. The bitter is very slight, and not unpleasant to the most sensitive, delicate woman or child.

3d, It is *less costly*; the price will fluctuate with the rise and fall of barks, but will always be much less than the Sulphate of Quinine.

4th, It meets indications not met by that Salt.

The following well-known Analytical Chemists say: —

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, JAN. 22, 1875.
"I have tested CINCHO-QUININE, and have found it to contain quinine, quindine, cinchonine, cinchonidine.
F. A. GENTH,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy."

"LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1875.
"I hereby certify that I have made a chemical examination of the contents of a bottle of CINCHO-QUININE; and by direction I made a qualitative examination for quinine, quindine, and cinchonine, and hereby certify that I found these alkaloids in CINCHO-QUININE.
C. GILBERT WHEELER,
Professor of Chemistry."

"I have made a careful analysis of the contents of a bottle of your CINCHO-QUININE, and find it to contain quinine, quindine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine.
S. P. SHARPLES, State Assayer of Mass."

TESTIMONIALS.

"WELLFLEET, MASS., Nov. 17, 1876.
"I have used CINCHO-QUININE, and can say without any hesitation it has proved superior to the sulphate of quinine.
J. G. JOHNSON, M.D."

"MARTINSBURG, MO., Aug. 15, 1876.
"I use the CINCHO-QUININE altogether among children, preferring it to the sulphate.
DR. E. R. DOUGLASS."

"LIVERPOOL, PENN., June 1, 1876.
"I have used CINCHO-QUININE, obtaining better results than from the sulphate in those cases in which quinine is indicated.
DR. I. C. BARLOTT."

"RENFROW'S STATION, TENN., July 4, 1876.
"I am well pleased with the CINCHO-QUININE, and think it is a better preparation than the sulphate.
W. H. HALBERT."

"ST. LOUIS, MO., April, 1875.
"I regard it as one of the most valuable additions ever made to our materia medica.
GEORGE C. PITZER, M.D."

"RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1877.
"I believe that the combination of the several cinchona alkaloids is more generally useful in practice than the sulphate of quinine uncombined.
Yours truly, LANDON B. EDWARDS, M.D.
Member Va. State Board of Health, and Sec'y and Treas. Medical Society of Va."

"CENTREVILLE, MICH.
"I have used several ounces of the CINCHO-QUININE, and have not found it to fail in a single instance. I have used no sulphate of quinine in my practice since I commenced the use of the CINCHO-QUININE, as I prefer it. F. C. BATEMAN, M.D."

"NORTH-EASTERN FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 908 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 29, 1876.
"In typhoid and typhus fevers I always prescribe the CINCHO-QUININE in conjunction with other appropriate medicines, the result being as favorable as with former cases where the sulphate had been used.
F. A. GAMAGE, M.D."

 Price-Lists and Descriptive Catalogues furnished upon application.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,

(SUCCESSORS TO JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.)

BOSTON, MASS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d St., New York City.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1877-'78.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D., President and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.	FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.	JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Secretary of the Faculty.
JOHN C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.	WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Military and Clinical Surgery.
THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.	WM. H. DEAPER, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.	CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., Clinical Prof. of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.	ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.
HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.	FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.	EDWARD C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.
THOMAS T. SABINE, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.	GEO. M. LEFFERTS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.	CHAS. MCBURNEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	CHAS. KELSEY, M. D., Asst. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FACULTY OF THE SPRING SESSION.

JAMES L. LITTLE, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings.	MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D., Lecturer on the Microscope as an Aid to Diagnosis.
GEORGE G. WHELOCK, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.	H. KNAPP, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
ROBERT F. WEIR, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.	T. A. MCBRIDE, M. D., Lecturer on Symptomatology.

The COLLEGIATE YEAR embraces a special Spring and a regular Winter Session, attendance at the latter only being required for the graduating course. The Spring Session begins near the middle of March, and continues till June 1st. The Regular Winter Session for 1877-78 begins Monday, October 1st, and continues till March, when the College Commencement is held.

TUITION is by the following methods: I. DIDACTIC LECTURES, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS. During the Winter Session, from five to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty, on the seven general branches of medical science. Attendance obligatory. Fees, \$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum. During the Spring Session, two lectures are given daily by the Faculty of the Spring Session. Fees, each branch, \$5, or \$30 for the whole. II. CLINICAL TEACHING. This important subject receives the fullest attention. Ten clinics, covering all departments of medicine and surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition, the Faculty, being strongly represented on the staffs of the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the Bellevue, Charity, and Roosevelt Hospitals, the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.) give daily systematic clinical lectures in one or more of these institutions, as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance at clinics is optional and without extra charge. III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions by a corps of examiners. Attendance optional. Fees, Winter Session, \$10; Spring Session, \$30; Collegiate Year, \$60. IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION—Practical Anatomy is taught from October to May, and every student is expected to dissect. Fee, \$10, good for a collegiate year. Cases of Obstetrics are furnished to advanced students without charge. Personal instruction in Operative Surgery, Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngoscopy, is also given by special instructors for moderate fees. Attendance optional.

EXPENSES.—The necessary collegiate expenses are a yearly matriculation fee (\$5, good for a collegiate year), and the fees for the lectures of the Winter Session (\$20 for the course on each branch, or \$140 for the entire curriculum). A Graduation Fee of \$30 is also charged. The graduating course requires three years' study, and attendance upon two courses of lectures on each of the seven branches of the winter curriculum. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates, theological students, and students who have already attended two full courses. All fees are payable in advance. Board can be had for from \$6 to \$9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining the same.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.

No. 91—3m

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF INDIANA.

SESSION OF 1877-8.

FACULTY.

GRAHAM N. FITCH, M. D.

Professor of the Science and Art of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. N. TODD, M. D., President of Faculty.

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

ISAAC C. WALKER, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN E. LINK, M. D.

Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.

Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine.

HENRY JAMESON, M. D., Secretary of Faculty.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

J. L. THOMPSON, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. O. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Analytical Chemistry.

 The Session of 1877-78 will commence October 4, 1877, and terminate February 28, 1878.

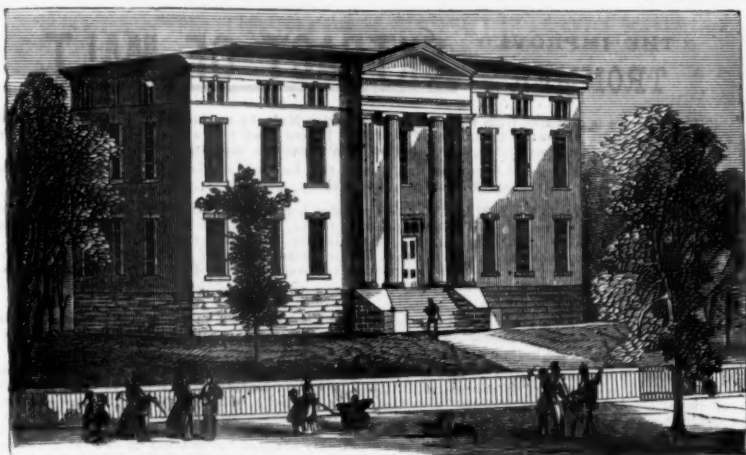
FEES.

Hospital Ticket	\$5 00	Demonstrator's Ticket.....	\$10 00
Professors' Tickets.....	40 00	Student's Laboratory.....	5 00
Matriculation	5 00	Graduation Fee	25 00

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DR. HENRY JAMESON,
No. 35 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets.

FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

FACULTY.

J. M. BODINE, M. D.....	Prof. of Anatomy and the Operative Surgery of the Eye
L. P. YANDELL, JR., M. D.....	Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. PALMER, M. D.....	Professor of Physiology and Physical Diagnosis.
T. S. BELL, M. D.....	Prof. Science and Prac. of Med. and Public Hygiene.
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D.....	Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. HOLLAND, M. D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D.....	Prof. of the Sci'ce and Art of Surgery and Cli'cal Surgery.
R. O. COWLING, M. D.....	Prof. of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery.
W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy.

F E E S.

Professor's Tickets, in full.....	\$50 00	Matriculation Fee.....	\$ 5 00
Demonstrators' Ticket.....	10 00	Graduation Fee.....	30 00
Hospital Ticket (required by City), \$5 00.			

The regular Session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

A Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all Students, will commence on the first Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the Regular Term.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean of Faculty.

For the Annual Circular containing full particulars, address

J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

THE IMPROVED TROMMER'S

EXTRACT OF MALT.

This Extract is prepared from the best Canada Barley Malt, by an improved process which prevents injury to its properties by excess of heat. It is less than half as expensive as the foreign extract; it is also more palatable, convenient of administration, and will not ferment.

Attention is invited to the following analysis of this Extract, as given by S. H. Douglas, Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor:

TROMMER EXTRACT OF MALT CO. :—I enclose herewith my analysis of your Extract of Malt: Malt Sugar (Glucose), 46.1; Dextrine, Hop-bitter, Extractive Matter, 23.6; Albuminous Matter (Diastase), 2.469; Ash—Phosphates, 1.712, Alkalies, .377; Water, 25.7. Total, 99.968.

In comparing the above analysis with that of the Extract of Malt of the German Pharmacopoeia, as given by Hagar, that has been so generally received by the profession, I find it to substantially agree with that article. Yours, truly,

SILAS H. DOUGLAS,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

This invaluable preparation is highly recommended by the medical profession, as a most effective therapeutic agent for the restoration of delicate and exhausted constitutions. It is very nutritious, being rich in both muscle and fat producing materials.

By many American physicians, and among others, by such foreign authorities (German, French and English), as Niemeyer, Trouseau, and Aitken, the Malt Extract is extolled in the treatment of impaired, difficult, and "irritable" digestion, loss of appetite, sick headache, chronic diarrhoea, cough, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, the debility of females, and of the aged, in retarded convalescence from exhausting diseases, and indeed most all depressing maladies, in which it has been found very sustaining and strengthening, and admirably adapted for building up and invigorating the system. It is often well borne by the stomach when every kind of food is rejected, thus actually sustaining life.

The presence of a large proportion of Diastase renders it most effective in those forms of disease originating in imperfect digestion of the starchy elements of food.

A single dose of the Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt contains a larger quantity of the active properties of malt than a pint of the best ale or porter; and not having undergone fermentation, is absolutely free from alcohol and carbonic acid.

The dose for adults is from a dessert to a tablespoonful three times daily. It is best taken after meals, pure, or in water, wine, or any kind of spirituous liquor, or mixed with a glass of milk. Each bottle contains One and One Half Pounds of the Extract. Price \$1.00.

In addition to the Extract of Malt with Hops, the attention of Physicians is invited to the following combinations:

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt—"FERRATED." Each dose contains our grains of the Pyrophosphate of Iron. Particularly adapted to cases of Anæmia. Price \$1.00.

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt, "with CITRATE OF IRON and QUINIA." Appropriate where Iron and Quinine are jointly indicated. Very beneficial in the anæmic state following autumnal fevers, in chlorosis, enlarged spleen, carbuncles, boils, etc. It is a pleasant tonic, the bitter taste being very effectually disguised. Each dose contains four grains of the Citrate of Iron and Quinia. Price \$1.50.

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt, "with HYPOPHOSPHITES." Far superior to any of the "Syrups" of Hypophosphites, and invaluable in anæmia, scrofulous, tuberculous and other cachectic conditions. In the various affections to which scrofulous children are liable, as marasmus, rachitis, caries of the spine, etc., it is very efficacious. This combination is in certain cases, even more efficient in exhaustion from undue lactation, than the Extract of Malt with Hops. Price \$1.50.

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt, "with THE IODIDES OF IRON AND MANGANESE." The experience of the late Sir J. Y. Simpson and others in the use of this combination of salts, has been fully confirmed by more recent experience. Particularly recommended in anæmia dependant upon scrofula, phthisis, cancer, the syphilitic cachexy, enlarged spleen, and in chlorosis where Iron alone has failed. Each dose contains one grain each of the Iodides of Iron and Manganese. Price \$1.50.

Improved Trommer's Extract of Malt, "with ALTERATIVES." Each dose contains the proper proportions of the Iodide of Calcium and Iron, and of the Chlorides and Bromides of Magnesium, Sodium and Potassium. This combination of the most potent alteratives with tonics and restoratives, has been successfully employed in the different forms of disease dependant upon the "modified scrofulous diathesis," as general perverted glandular action, disease of the bones and cartilages, catarrhal affections of the eye, ear, and naso-pharyngeal mucous surfaces, verrucous and other cutaneous eruptions, in rheumatic arthritis, scrofulous rheumatism, etc. Price \$1.50.

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No. 81

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

CITY OF NEW YORK,

SESSIONS OF 1877-'78.

The Collegiate Year in this Institution embraces a preliminary Autumnal Term, the Regular Winter Session, and a Spring Session.

The Preliminary Autumnal Term for 1877-1878 will open on Wednesday, September 19, 1877, and continue until the opening of the Regular Session. During this term, instruction, consisting of didactic lectures on special subjects and daily clinical lectures, will be given, as heretofore, by the entire Faculty. Students expecting to attend the Regular Session are strongly recommended to attend the Preliminary Term, but attendance during the latter is not required. During the Preliminary Term, clinical and didactic lectures will be given in precisely the same number and order as in the Regular Session.

The Regular Session will commence on Wednesday, October 3, 1877, and end about the first of March, 1878.

FACULTY.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and President of the Faculty.

JAMES B. WOOD, M. D., LL. D.,
Emeritus Prof. of Surgery.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM M. POLK, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Diseases of Genito-Urinary System, and Clinical Surgery.

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy, and Secretary of the Faculty.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.,
Lecturer on General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

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UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Medical Department, Twenty-Fifth Session, 1878.

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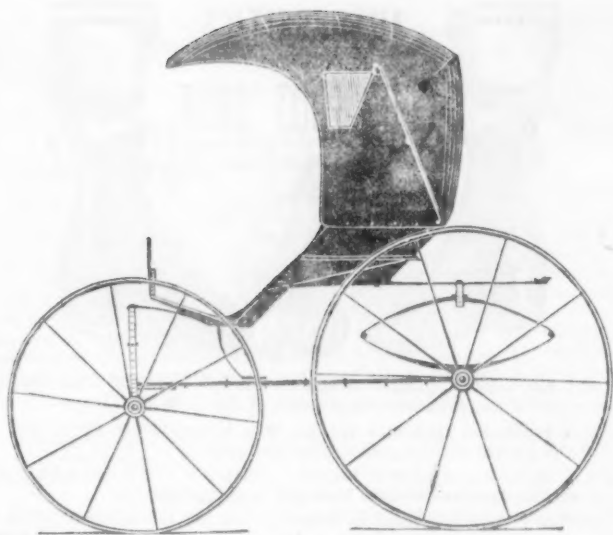
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FIG. 2 represents apparatus applied with the extension made, and the ball of the big toe resting against the metal plate.

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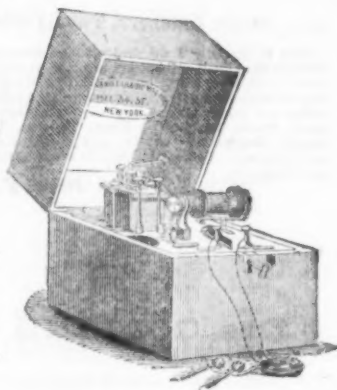
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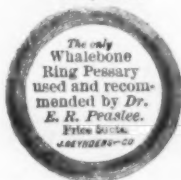
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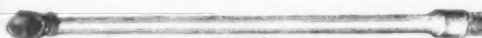
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QUININE, SULPHO-CARBOLATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

This Salt of Quinine has been very much used in some of our extreme malarial districts during the past two years. Those, who have tested it very carefully, claim that it possesses a most positive specific action in the treatment of fever and ague, and has proved itself eminently superior to the Sulphate of Quinine in all malarial fevers.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC,.....1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

The Phosphide of Zinc has been very successfully used by Drs. Hammond, (see Dr. H.'s last book,) Routh, and other prominent authorities on treatment of brain diseases, all of whom assert its efficacy. It has been used with remarkable results in severe cases of Neuralgia, (see paper by Dr. Adolphus, St. L. Med. Jour., XIII, 471.) P. Vigier, *Bull. Gen. de Therap.*, states that Phosphide of Zinc is more prompt and reliable in its action than free Phosphorus.

PHOSPHIDE ZINC AND NUX VOMICA, (Hammond's formula.)

IODIDE OF IRON, (Blancard's formula,).....1 gr.

Preferable to the Syrup and much more soluble and active than the imported pills, which are coated with a resin, and are usually very old before they reach the consumer.

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR,.....2 and 3 grs.

Is now being considerably used in treatment of Spermatorrhœa; strongly recommended in cases of Cerebral-Anæmia; used successfully in Infantile Convulsions from teething; Hysteria, Headache from over study or nervousness and Nymphomania. (Dose, 3 to 4 grs.)

QUININE, SULPHATE & BI-SULPHATE, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4 & 5 grs.

McKesson & Robbins' Quinine Pills are well and favorably known, having displaced the use of other pills in New York and all parts of the country. The fact that they always yield more speedy and satisfactory results, and the ease, with which even a child can take them, have aided in making them the favorite pills. Several physicians have related to us cases—particularly of Diphtheria—where they found it impossible to administer the round pill, but the patients swallowed McKesson & Robbins' Pills without difficulty. We call special attention to our five grain Quinines, which, owing to form and nature of coating, as easily swallowed as the ordinary two grain. Our Bi-Sulphate of Quinine Pills contain an additional equivalent of sulphuric acid, thus rendering the official sulphate much more soluble, a decided advantage over the ordinary Quinine Pills. See Am. Jour. Pharm., XXV, 22.

QUININE, CARBOLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, SALICYLATE,.....1 gr.

QUININE, VALERIANATE,..... $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

CINCHONIDIA, SULPHATE,.....1, 2 and 3 grs.

Now coming into extensive use. McKesson & Robbins' Pills have proved the best form for administering it.

COMPOUND HYPOPHOSPHITES PILLS, (Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.)

Form the best possible medium for administering this remedy, which occupies so prominent a place for the treatment of lung diseases and bronchial affections.

DOVER'S POWDER PILLS,.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grs.

Affording an agreeable medium for the administration of this exceedingly nauseous compound, the value of these Pills will be readily seen by Physicians.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME PILLS,.....5 grs.

This form possesses many advantages over the Syrup. Used with much success in Dyspepsia.

PEPSIN, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE PILLS,.....5 grs.

Representing this combination in the most agreeable and reliable form.

SOLIDIFIED COPAIBA WITH OLEO-RESIN CUBEB PILLS,.....3 and 5 grs.

We prepare both these Ingredients in our own laboratory, with great care, and can assert their superior quality. The value of the Oleo-Resin Cubeb often offered in market is very slight, due to the fact that the largest proportion is powdered Cubeb Berries.

Price Lists furnished upon application. See list of formulas, last page.

Private Formulas of 3,000 or more Pills, made and coated to order.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton St., New York.

Formulas of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, (Gelatine-Coated).

One of McKesson & Robbins' Pills, placed in the mouth, will be relieved of its coating in less than two minutes.

Acid, Arsenious.....1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-10 gr.	Hypophosphites, Compound.....1 gr.	*Quinine, Carbolic.....1 gr
*Acid, Salicylic.....1-10 and 5-10 gr.	Calcii, Hypophos., 1 gr.	*Quinine, Salicylate.....1 gr
Alum, U. S.....1 gr.	Sodii, ".....2-4 gr.	*Quinine, Sulphate & Bi-Sulphate.....1-4 & 1-2 gr.
Alum and Asafoetida, U. S.....4 grs.	Potassii, ".....1-4 gr.	*Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Alum and Iron.....3 grs.	*Iodide of Iron (Bissau's formula).....1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Pulv., Alum, Soc., 1-2 gr.	Iodism.....1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....3 gr.
Pulv., Zingib. Jam., 1 gr.	Iodoform and Iron.....2 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....4 gr.
Ext. Sulph., Eucalypti, 2-3 and 5 grs.	Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U. S.).....5 grs.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....5 gr.
Extract, Coni., 1-2 gr.	Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powder, U. S.).....5 grs.	*Quinine, Sulpho-Carbolate.....1, 2 and 3 gr.
Aloes and Myrrh, U. S.....3 grs.	Iron by Hydrogen (Quevenne's).....1 and 2 grs.	Quinine and Aloes.....1 gr
Aperient.....	Iron, Citrate and Quinine.....1 and 2 grs.	Aloes, Soc., 2-4 gr.
Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-3 gr.	Iron, Proto-Carbo (Vallet's Mass.).....1 gr.	Ext., Arsenic, 1-2 gr.
Ext., Hyocyam., 1-2 gr.	Iron, Proto-Carbo (Vallet's Mass.).....1 gr.	Ext., Nucis Vomice, 1-4 gr.
Ext., Colic. Comp., 3 grs.	*Iron, Proto-Chloride.....1 gr.	Quinine and Iron.....
Asafoetida.....3 grs.	Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.....1 gr.	Quinine Sulphas, 1 gr.
[Asafoetida, 1-1-3 grs.]	Ferrum, Reductum.....1 gr.	[Quinine Sulphas, 1 gr.]
Pulv., Saponis, 1-3 gr.	Strychnia, 1-50 gr.	Quinine and Carbolic.....1 gr.
Asafoetida, U. S.....4 grs.	Laxative (Colo's).....	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
[Asafoetida, 1-1-3 grs.]	Res., Podophylli.....1-10 gr.	Ferre, Sal. Carb., 2-3 grs.
Pulv., Saponis, 1 gr.	Hydrag., Chlor., Mila., 3 grs.	Quinine, Phosphorus and Nucis Vomica.....
Asafoetida and Nucis Vomica.....	Ext. Col. Comp., Pulv., 2 grs.	Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
[Asafoetida, 3 grs.]	Lime, Lactic, 1-50 and 1-10 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.
Ext., Nucis Vom., 1-4 gr.	Mercury, Bi-Iodide.....1-5 and 1-10 gr.	Ext., Nucis Vomice, 1-40 gr.
*Atropa.....1-40 gr.	Mercury, Proto-Iodide.....1-5 and 1-4 gr.	Quinine, Phosphorus and Nucis Vomica.....
*Belladonna Extract.....1/2 gr.	Morphine, Acetate.....1-4 and 1-4 gr.	Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Bismuth, Subnitrate.....3 and 5 grs.	*Morphine, Subnitrate.....1-4 and 1-4 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.
Blue Pill, U. S.....1, 2 and 5 grs.	Morphine Valerianate.....1-4 gr.	Quinine, Sulphate and Bi-Sulphate.....1 gr.
Calomel.....	Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard).....	Ext., Nucis Vomice, 1-4 gr.
Camphor and Camphor.....	Ext., Hyocyam., 2-3 gr.	Quinine Compound.....
[Camphora, 1 gr.]	" Coni., 1 gr.	Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
*Camphor, Mene Formica.....3 and 3 grs.	" Ignati Amarus, 1-3 gr.	Ferrum, Reductum, 2-3 gr.
Cannabis Indica Extract.....1-4 gr.	" Opul., 1-2 gr.	*Acid, Arsenious.....1-30 gr.
Calathic Compound, U. S.....	" Acetate.....1-3 gr.	Acid, Arsenious.....1-30 gr.
Calathic Vegetable.....3 grs.	" Cannab. Indicm., 1-2 gr.	Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion.....
Ext., Col. Comp., 1-2 gr.	" Stramonii, 1-5 gr.	Bi-Sulph., 1-4 gr.
Res., Podophylli.....3-8 "	" Belladonna, 1-4 gr.	Ferre, Sal. Carb., 2-3 gr.
Res., Lepidandrus.....1-5 "	Neuralgia (Dr. Gross's).....	Acid, Arsenious.....1-30 gr.
Jalapen, pulv.....1-4 "	Quinine Sulphas, 1 gr.	Extract, Turaxali, 1-4 gr.
Aloes Socotri pulv.....1-2 "	Morphine, Sulphas, 1-50 gr.	Quinine Compound and Strychnine.....
Ext., Hyocyam., 1-4 "	Strychnia.....1-30 gr.	Quinine, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Ext., Mentha Pip.....1-4 "	Acid Arseniousm, 1-50 gr.	Ferrum, Reductum, 2-3 gr.
Chinoidin.....1-1, 1 and 1 gr.	Ext., Coni., 1 gr.	Strychnia, 1-50 gr.
Chinoidin, Sulphate.....2 grs.	Morphine.....	Acid, Arseniousm, 1-50 gr.
Cinchona.....1, 1 and 2 grs.	Nux Vomica.....1-4 gr.	Quinine, Valerianate.....1 gr.
Cinchona, Sulphate.....2 grs.	Opium, U. S.....1-4 gr.	Rheumatic.....
Colocynth, Comp. Extract.....3 grs.	*Opium Extract.....1-4, 1-4 and 1 gr.	Ext., Colic. Acet., 1 gr.
Colewort.....	Opul., Pulv., 1-2 gr.	Hydr., Chlor., 1-3 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Comp., 1-2 gr.	Plumbi, Acet., 1 gr.	Ext., Nucis Vomice, 1-4 gr.
Pulv. Ipecacuanha, 1-4 gr.	Opium and Camphor.....	Rhubarb.....
Pulv., Hydrag., 3 grs.	Opium, 1 gr.	Rhubarb Compound, U. S.....1 gr.
Cook's.....3 grs.	Camphora, 1 gr.	Santonin and Calomel.....
Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1 gr.	Pepsin, 2 grs.	Calomel, 1 gr.
Hydrag., Chlor., Mila., 2-4 gr.	Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 5 grs.	[Choccolate.]
Pulv., Rhed., 1 gr.	Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.....5 grs.	*Sodium, Salicylate.....1-50 gr.
Pulv., Saponis, 1-4 gr.	Pepsin, 2 grs.	Strychnine.....1-30 gr.
Copaiba.....3 grs.	Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 5 grs.	*Strychnine Compound.....
Copaiba and Oteo-Resin Cubeba.....3 grs.	Pepsin, 1-2 gr.	Strychnia, 1-50 gr.
[Pi, Copaluba, 1 gr.]	Bismuth, Sub-Nit., 5 grs.	Ferre, Phosphas, 3 grs.
Copaiba and Resin Cubeba.....3 grs.	Strychnia, 1-50 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Copaiba and Oteo-Resin Cubeba.....3 grs.	Phosphates Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.....	Ext., Arsenious, 1-10 gr.
[Pi, Copaluba, 3 grs.]	Ferre, Phosphas, 3 grs.	Ext. Cannab. Indic., 1-10 gr.
Oteo-Resin Cubeba, 3 grs.	Quinine, Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Ginseng, 1 gr.
*Corrosive Sublimate.....1-40, 1-30 and 1-50 gr.	Strychnia, Phosphas, 1-40 gr.	Ferre, Carb., 1 gr.
*Dittalis, pure.....1-40 gr.	Phosphorus.....1-100, 1-50, 1-50 and 1-10 gr.	*Sulphur, Iodide.....1-35 and 1-10 gr.
Dinner (Colo's).....	Phosphorus Compound.....	*Sumbul.....
Ext., Hydrag., 1 gr.	[Ext., Nucis Vomice, 1-4 gr.]	Syphilis (Ricord's modified).....
Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1-1-5 gr.	Phosphorus Compound.....	Hydr. Proto-Iodide, 1-5 gr.
Pulv. Jalapen., 1-1-5 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Ext., Opul., 1-1 gr.
Ant. of Pot., Tart., 1-50 gr.	Ferre, Phosphas, 1-50 gr.	Ext., Ciculae, 1-1/2 gr.
Dinner (Lady Webster's).....3 grs.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Tonic (Dr. Allen).....

Quality will always be maintained, all ingredients and preparations, which we use and manufacture, being carefully tested by a competent analytical chemist, employed by us for that purpose. The unreliability of many of the granules of Morphia, Strychnia, Corrosive Sublimate, and other important poisonous substances, having been the source of much concern to physicians, and danger to their patients, we would state that we have, in our laboratory, a system of checking and witnessing the weights of all poisons used, and registering in a book, kept for that purpose, with the names of witness (always a competent person) and operator. Our machines for division of the substances are so carefully and correctly constructed, as to insure an exactness, in even the smallest granules, never before maintained in this class of preparations, and this precision applies as well to the larger pills. We can, therefore, afford assurance to the physician of correct weight and perfect division. We call attention to the small size of our gelatine coated granules, less excipient being thereby required.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York.

PRINT IN

ESTABLISHED 1873.

OFFICE OF

JOHN F. JOHNSTON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND PHARMACIST, INDIANAPOLIS.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION:

I respectfully invite your attention to the following lines of remedies manufactured by me, giving formulae of a portion of the newest and most important. None but the best materials are used in the manufacture, and *authoritative formulae rigidly adhered to*. Physicians may therefore RELY upon the quality of my preparations. No credit is claimed for inventions or processes unknown to others to give my manufactures superior virtues, but simply a faithful and conscientious use of the drugs employed in QUANTITY AS DIRECTED, manipulated with the utmost care from good materials and by the most approved methods. Many testimonials as to the reliability of my manufactures could be furnished if necessary or advisable to do so; but fearing it would become tedious reading, I will subjoin only the following, begging, however, to state that my preparations were heartily complimented at the meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society at its last session in this city, and by many of the most eminent members individually who have used them extensively:

I had the pleasure of examining a full line of samples of the goods manufactured by John F. Johnston, of Indianapolis, while attending the Tri-States Medical Society at Vincennes, at its last session, and will say that they were heartily endorsed by the Society as well as many of the ablest members. And for myself I think they possess, in the highest degree, the virtues of the drugs they represent.

Newman, Ill., March 19, 1877

WM. A. SMITH, M. D., *Vice-Pres't Tri-States Society.*

The Purity and Excellence of Drugs—Something We are All Interested In.

Indianapolis Journal, March 17, 1877.

It undoubtedly is a matter of much importance that the prescriptions of our physicians should be filled not only accurately, but that nothing but the most reliable drugs should be used. We therefore take pleasure in inviting the attention of the reader to the subjoined card from one of our most prominent physicians, who has made the science of chemistry a study, and is now a professor of Materia Medica in the Indiana Medical College. Certainly what he says in regard to this subject is entitled to profound consideration, and may be unreservedly relied upon:

"I willingly add my testimony as to the purity and uniformity of all the medical preparations manufactured by John F. Johnston of Indianapolis. I have been using them since they were first introduced, and as superintendent of the City Dispensary have had occasion to observe their effect in a vast number of cases. Having known Dr. Johnston personally for many years, I can vouch for his strict integrity and constant desire to have every article of the strength demanded by the United States Pharmacopoeia. And furthermore, he has brought to his aid all the apparatus for making such preparations upon the plans directed by the official boards of medicine and pharmacy of the United States. To all this, his laboratory engages the constant personal attention of well-skilled chemists, who preside over and conduct every portion of the manufacture, from selection of the raw material to the completion of the process. It is with considerable degree of pride that I can boast to my class that in our own State and city we have our medical preparations elaborated of the best material and of strictly official strength, and are not dependent upon foreign manufacture.

"W. B. FLETCHER, M. D.,

"Professor Materia Medica, Indiana Medical College."

The within-mentioned line of goods, or any of my manufacture, on being particularly designated, can be obtained of the leading druggists throughout the country.

Full catalogues on application. Correspondence receives prompt attention.

JOHN F. JOHNSTON.

Elegant preparations, carefully and accurately compounded. I give formulae and dose of a portion of the leading articles; assuring Physicians that they will be found on trial to merit their confidence

Dose on each Label.

CONTAINS.	Dose.	Uses.
Pepsin and Wafer Ash.....	2 grs. Bismuth to each teaspoonful.....	Diarrhœa, dysentery, gastralgia, etc.
Callosa, with Peppo-Pancreatin.....	Bismuth, 1-64 gr. Strychnia to teaspoonful.....	Dyspepsia, indigestion, etc.
Callosa, with Wafer Ash.....	2 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Bismuth and Strychnia.....	2 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Bismuth and Strychnia.....	2 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Bromide Potassium.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Bromide Potassium.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Bromide Sodium.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Buchu, Compound.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Callosa.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Callosa and Pyrophos. Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Callosa, Iron and Bismuth.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Callosa, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Callosa, Iron and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Cathartic, Compound.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Corydalis, Compound.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Dandelion, Compound.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Gentian and Chloroph. Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Gentian and Pyrophos. Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Grindelia Robusta.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Guarana.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Helonias, Compound.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin and Bismuth.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin and Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Iron and Quinia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Iron and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin and Quinia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Pancreatin and Bismuth.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pepsin, Quinia and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Phosphate Iron and Quinia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Phosphate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Phosphorus.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pyrophos. Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pyrophos. Iron and Peruvian Bark.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Pyrophos. Iron.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Ammonia and Morphia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Ammonia and Quinia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Ammonia and Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Ammonia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Quinia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Strychnia.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"
Valerianate Zinc.....	10 grs. to each teaspoonful.....	"

PEPSO-PANCREATIN Contains the **NATURAL DIGESTIVE** and **ASSIMILATIVE PRINCIPLES** of the **Animal Economy**.
JOHN F. JOHNSTON, Indianapolis. Prepared only by

MEDICINAL WINES AND SYRUPS.

Medicinal Wines.

Wine, Antimonial.

Beef.

Beef and Iron.

Beef, Iron and Cinchona.

Calisaya.

" with Pepsin-Pancreatin.

Calisaya and Iron.

Colchicum Root.

Colchicum Seed.

Iron, Bitter.

Pepsin.

Wine, Tar.

" Wild Cherry.

" Wild Cherry, Ferrated.

Medicinal Syrups.

Citrate Iron.

Citrate Iron and Quinia.

Citrate Iron and Strychnia.

Citrate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Hypophosphites, Churchill's.

Hypophosphites, Comp. (Lime, Soda,

Potassa and Iron.)

Hypophosphite Lime.

Hypophosphite Lime and Soda.

Lacto-Phosphate Iron.

Lacto-Phosphate Lime.

Lacto-Phosphate Lime and Soda.

Lacto-Phosphate Lime, with Pepsin

Lacto-Phosphate Lime, Soda, Potas-

sa and Iron.

Phosphate Iron and Quinia.

Phosphate Iron, Quinia and Strych.

(Same with Pepsin-Pancreatin.)

Phosphates, Comp. (Chemical Food.)

Pyrophosphate Iron.

Superphosphate Iron.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

(Dose, Properties and Preparations on each Label.)

My line is very full, new remedies that appear meritorious being from time to time added. I mention a few of the new remedies, and invite attention to some of the old. (Full catalogue by mail on application.)

Bears Foot, *Polymnia Unedalia*. Used in enlarged spleen.

Broom Top, *Scofarius*. Used in dropsy.

Calabar Bean, *Physostigma Ven.* Used in ophthalmic diseases, lockjaw, etc.

Celandine, *Chelodinium*. Purgative and diuretic.

Chestnut Leaves, *Castanea Vesca*. Valuable in whooping cough.

Coca Leaves, *Erythroxylon Coca*. An effective nervous excitant, used to relieve fatigue and exhaustion.

Castor Leaves, *Ricinus Communis*. Used to promote the secretions of the lacteal glands.

Damiana, *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*. Used to improve the sexual powers.

Dog Grass (or Couch Grass), *Triticum Repens*. Used in cases of irritability of the bladder.

Eucalyptus Globulus. Used with effect in malarial diseases.

Fringe Tree Bark (Old Man's Beard), *Chionanthus*. Aperient, alterative and diuretic.

Gelsemium (from green root). A nervous and arterial sedative.

Grindella Robusta. Said to be a specific in asthma.

Guarana, *Paulinia Sorbilla*. Used in headache with good results.

Hair Cap Moss, *Polypodium Fumigerum*. Said to be a superior diuretic and very efficacious in dropsy.

Jaborandi, *Pilocarpus Pinnatifidus*. Used in pneumonia, etc.

Malt. An invigorant, used in cases of debility, consumption, etc.

Opium Fluid, Deodorized. Same strength as Standard Tr. Opil U. S. P. (Denarcotized.)

Pitcher Plant, *Sarracenia Purpurea*. Used in small-pox and other cutaneous diseases.

Pulsatilla, *Anemone Pulsatilla*. Used to allay irritation of the nervous system in persons of feeble health, etc.

Rosinweed, *Silphium*. For enlarged spleen, cough, and asthmatic affections.

Stavesacre, *Staphisagria*. Used by some as a specific in controlling irritation of urino-genital apparatus,

leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, scalding micturition, etc., etc.

White Pond Lily, *Nympha Odonata*. Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and anti-scorfulous.

Yerba Santa, *Eriodictyon Glutinosum*. Used in bronchitis, aryngitis, etc.

I desire to call particular attention to my fluid Extract Ergot, U. S. P., made from best selected ergot of rye, being of full strength and very carefully manipulated, must be equal to any produced. I invite comparison with the best of any make. Of **Solid Extracts** the usual line in stock—also Resinoids.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Accurately divided, carefully made, the best materials being used in their composition in quantities as represented on the label. The line embraces all of the important remedies usually administered in this form. I call attention here to a few very valuable recipes

Ague—Chinoline 2 grs.; Ext. Col. Co. 1/4 gr.; Ol. Pip. Nig. 1-6 gr.; Ferri. Sul. 1/4 gr.

Alterative—Mass. Hydrargyri 1 gr.; Pulv. Opil. Pulv. Ipecac each 1/4 gr.

Anti-Bilious Vag.—Pulv. Ext. Coloc. C. 2 1/2 grs.; Podophyllin 1/4 gr.

Anti-Chill—Chinoline 1 gr.; Ferri Ferrocyan 1 gr.; Ol. Piper. Nig. 1 gr.; Arsenic 1-20 gr.

Anti-Dyspeptic—Strychnia 1-40 gr.; Ext. Belladonna 1-10 gr.; Pulv. Ipecac 1-10 gr.; Mass. Hydrarg. 2 grs.;

Ext. Col. Co. 2 grs.

Aperient—Ext. Nux Vom. 1/2 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyam. 1/4 gr.; Ext. Coloc. C. 2 grs.

Cinchonidia—Sulphate, 1, 2 and 3 grs.

Copaiba, U. S. P.— 3 grs.

Copaiba et Ext. Cubebe—Pil. Copaiba 3 grs.; Oleo-resin, Cubebe 1 gr.

Copaiba Comp.—Pil. Copaiba, Resin Guaiac, Ferri Cit., Oleo-resin, Cubebe.

Emmenagogue—Ergotine 1 gr.; Ext. Hellebore Nig. 1 gr.; Aloes 1 gr.; Ferri Sul. 1 gr.; Ol. Sabina 1/4 gr.

Gent. Comp.—Ext. Gentia 1/2 gr.; P. Aloes Soc. 2 grs.; Ol. Carui 1-5 gr.

Gonorrhoea—Pulv. Cubebe 2 grs.; Bals. Copaib. Solid 1 gr.; Ferri Sulph. 1/4 gr.; Venet. Terebinth. 1 1/2 gr.

Ipecac and Opium—Po. Opium 1/4 gr.; Po. Ipecac 1/4 gr.; Po. Sul. Potas. 1 gr.—2 grs. (Equal to 5 grs.

Dover Powder)

Mercury—Protiodide 1/4 and 1/2 gr.

Mercury—Biniodide (Red) 1-16 gr.

Neuralgia—Quinia Sulph. 2 grs.; Morphia Sulph. 1-20 gr.; Strychnia 1-30 gr.; Acid Arsenicus 1-20 gr.; Ext.

Aconite 1/4 gr.

Opil et Plumbi Acet.—Pulv. Opil 1/4 gr.; Plumbi Acet. 1 1/2 gr.

Phosphorus, Iron et Nux Vom.—Phosphorus 1-100 gr.; Ferri Carb. (Vallet's) 1 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1/4 gr.

Phosphorus Comp.—Phosphorus 1-100 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1/4 gr.

Phosphorus—1-50 and 1-100 gr.

Rheumatic—Ext. Coloc. C. 1 1/2 gr.; Ext. Colchi. Acet. 1 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyam. 1/2 gr.; Hyd. Chlor. Mit. 1/4 gr.

NEW SPECIALTIES.

Elixir Cathartic Compound—This preparation acts as gently as Castor Oil. It is very palatable, produces no nausea, and causes free painless evacuations. Each fluid ounce contains: Juglans 2 drs.; Senna 2 drs.; Licorice 1 dr.; Scammony 5 grs.; Ginger 3 grs.; Magnesia 60 grs.; Jalap 8 grs.; Aromatics q. s.

DOSE—As a laxative one-half to one teaspoonful. Adult cathartic dose, one to two tablespoonfuls. For children less according to age.

Elixir Licorice—This preparation is highly recommended for concealing the taste of Quinia, etc. One fluid ounce will conceal the taste of from eight to ten grains of quinia sulphate. It will be found equally advantageous as a vehicle for disguising the nauseous taste of medicines prescribed in the powdered form.

Aromatic Calisaya Cordial—Each teaspoonful of this Elegant Cordial Elixir contains ten grains TRUE CALISAYA BARK combined with Cardamon, Ceylon Cinnamon and other choice aromatics. It supplies the physician with a reliable and pleasant tonic so much required by convalescents and especially by ladies and children. The bitterness of the Cinchona being completely masked it will be found acceptable in all conditions.

Prepared and put up only by JOHN F. JOHNSTON, Indianapolis.

LIQUID PEPSIN, AROMATIC, ACIDULATED and NON-ALCOHOLIC.

EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH PEPSIN-PANCREATIN and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda.

SPECIALTIES.

JOHNSTON'S LIQUID PEPISO-PANCREATIN AROMATIC.

Put up in 16-oz. French square Bottles, full measure.

This preparation contains, in an eligible form, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, being the *natural digestive and assimilative principles of the animal economy*. Since introduced by us in 1877, both in the liquid and saccharated form, it has met with much favor at the hands of the medical profession, having been used with marked effect in all cases growing out of intestinal and stomachic indigestion, such as **Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Headache, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, Nausea**, and all abnormal conditions of the digestive apparatus. Its use is also especially indicated in **Consumptive and Anemic** cases.

DOSE—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in a little water, during or after meals. Sugar may be added if desired, which renders it highly palatable.

SACCHARATED PEPISO-PANCREATIN.

Put up in Ounces.

Contains Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, combined with Sugar of Milk. Same properties and uses as in the liquid form.

DOSE—From two to ten grains after meals, or as the physician may direct.

Above preparations manufactured only by me. Copyright and trade-name secured.

EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

With Pepso-Pancreatin and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

This preparation contains 30 per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. Hypophosphite Lime, 1 gr. Hypophosphite Soda, to a fluid ounce, together with Pepsin, Pancreatin, Glycine and Hydrochloric Acid.

DOSE—One-half to one teaspoonful three times a day for adults; for children, less, according to age. One hour before or after meals is regarded as the best time to take it. Shake well before using.

Cod Liver Oil, the sovereign remedy for all pulmonary complaints, here has its virtue augmented by the addition of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This preparation is rendered palatable by the emulsifying process, and when the functions of the stomach are impaired will be easily retained and assimilated, largely through the agency of the *Pepsin and Pancreatin* herein combined. It is recommended in cases of a Pulmonary character, Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Cough, Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility and Emaciation, and is regarded as exceedingly valuable in all cases where a Scrofulous diathesis exists, as in diseases of the joints, etc.

It is with confidence introduced to the medical profession as a valuable and reliable preparation wherever its use is indicated.

Prepared and put up in full half-pound French square flint bottles.

PURE NORWECIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Put up in 16-oz. French square flint bottles, containing full measure. Physicians can rely upon the purity and freshness of this Oil.

Cod Liver Oil, with Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus—2-oz. Fr. square bottles, full measure.

Soluble Effervescent Granular Citrate of Magnesia.

This elegant Salt is permanent under all changes of climate. A delightful, refrigerating aperient and cathartic.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

Or Purgative Mineral Water.

This valuable preparation is well known as an agreeable substitute for Epsom Salts, Seidlitz Powders, and the Saline Cathartics generally.

Aromatic Ext. Jamaica Ginger—Neatly put up in 4-oz. panel bottles, with directions.

Real Russian Rhubarb, Powdered—From cuttings, very superior to market qualities.

Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P.—Full weight, in tin boxes.

Syr. Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.—In 1-lb. bottles.

Syr. Sarsap. Comp., U. S. P., with Iodide Potash—In 1-lb. bottles.

Syr. Sarsap. Comp., U. S. P., with Iod. Potash and Pyrophos. Iron—In 1-lb. bottles.

The above are put up in square flints, handsome style, with directions for use, and will be found reliable.

Blackberry Cordial—A prime article. Compounded from approved formulae.

Tasteless Tinct. Iron—Possessing same iron strength as Mur. Tr. Iron, U. S. P., but a far more agreeable article, that can be readily taken by the invalid without injury to the teeth, etc.

Syrup Iodide Iron U. S. P.

Standard Tinctures, etc., etc.

NOTICE.—I keep in stock a complete line of powdered drugs, chiefly powdered by myself from selected sources. Also a full line of **Eclectic Preparations**, made after standard formulae.

Blistering Paper, Charta Cantharidis—Put up in boxes containing ten plasters. Very convenient for physicians' use, and can be relied upon to produce the usual effects.

Mustard Paper, Charta Sinapis—Put up in boxes containing ten leaves. Convenient, reliable and effective.

Pills made and handsomely sugar-coated, to private formulae in lots of 3000 or more. Estimates made on formulae being furnished—all such communications confidential.

If you desire preparations of my make, oblige me by specifying them to your druggist.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. JOHNSTON,

Indianapolis.

AROMATIC CALISAYA CORDIAL. A very palatable Tonic. Ten grains True Calisaya to a teaspoonful. Prepared only by JNO. F. JOHNSTON.

SACCHARATED PEPISO-PANCREATIN. Put up in ounces. Prepared only by JOHN F. JOHNSTON.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION OF 1878.

The Spring and Summer Session of 1878 in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville will commence on March 5th and continue till June 1st, with the following

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

On Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, . . .	BY PROF. L. P. YANDELL, JR.
On Diseases of the Eye and Ear,	BY PROF. J. M. BODINE
On Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Physiology, . .	BY PROF. E. R. PALMER.
On Public Hygiene,	BY PROF. T. S. BELL.
On Clinical Diseases of Women,	BY PROF. JOHN E. CROWE.
On Clinical Surgery,	BY PROF. D. W. YANDELL.
On Nervous Maladies and Electrotherapy,	BY PROF. J. W. HOLLAND.
On Surgery,	BY PROF. R. O. COWLING.
On Practice of Medicine,	BY DR. W. O. ROBERTS.
On Anatomy and Physiology,	BY DR. H. A. COTTELL,
Chemistry and Materia Medica,	WORK IN LABORATORY.
On Obstetrics,	BY DR. W. H. LONG.
On Diseases of Children,	BY DR. R. B. GILBERT.
On Diseases of the Eye and Ear,	BY DR. W. C. CHEATHAM.

Didactic Lectures will be given upon the Specialties of Medicine and Surgery, but the essential feature of this course will be **CLINICAL INSTRUCTION** and **RECITATIONS** from the textbooks, it being the design of the Faculty to give the student advantages much superior, as has been demonstrated, to those obtained by ordinary office instruction.

In the illustration of the various courses, the **MUSEUM, LIBRARY** and **APPARATUS** of the University will be used.

Examinations and Clinical Instruction.—Daily examinations on all the branches of Medicine will be held by the various members of the Faculty.

The University Dispensary, situated upon the college grounds, supported by the Faculty and under its exclusive control, is the only institution of the kind in the city of Louisville which has existed for any number of years. It has obtained the confidence of the sick poor of this city, and its rooms, especially during the milder months, are daily crowded with patients illustrating all varieties of disease.

The Faculty have also access to the Louisville City Hospital, an institution which contains more than two hundred beds, and the Hospital of SS. Mary and Elizabeth. From these sources an inexhaustible supply of Clinical material is obtained.

Prof. D. W. YANDELL holds his regular Surgical Clinic twice a week; Prof. JOHN E. CROWE twice a week, upon the Diseases of Women; Prof. L. P. YANDELL, JR., twice a week, upon Clinical Medicine; Prof. BODINE twice a week, upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Prof. PALMER twice a week, upon Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Prof. COWLING twice a week, upon Surgery; all at the University.

Advanced Students will be given obstetrical cases and cases in out-door practice to attend.

The Spring and Summer Course of the University is designed to be supplementary to the Regular Winter Course. Attendance upon it is voluntary and does not count as a session, but students who attend it are furnished with certificates, which will be taken as additional evidence of proficiency in candidates applying for the Medical Degree of the University.

It will be seen that the entire Faculty of the medical Department of the University, together with a valuable corps of assistants, are engaged in the Spring Course, and they pledge their best labors to insure its success.

The Fee for the full Course is \$25.00, and entitles the holder to his Matriculation Ticket for the ensuing Regular Winter Session.

For further information address

W. O. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dean of University Summer School,
263 W. Walnut St., LOUISVILLE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE scarcity and high prices of Cinchona barks and Sulphate of Quinia, and the prospect of only a slight reduction in these prices, makes the present a favorable opportunity of calling the attention of the profession to the combination of all the bark alkaloids.

Much attention has been given to this subject in Europe and India.

The growing appreciation by the medical profession of the United States of

CINCHO-QUININE

is due to the fact that it retains the important alkaloids IN COMBINATION, — a combination which in practice is *preferable to perfect isolation or separation* of these alkaloids.

In addition to its superior efficacy as a tonic and anti-periodic, it has the following advantages, which greatly increase its value to physicians: —

1st, It exerts the full therapeutic influence of Sulphate of Quinine, in the same doses, without oppressing the stomach, creating nausea, or producing cerebral distress, as the Sulphate of Quinine frequently does; and it produces much less constitutional disturbance.

2d, It has the great advantage of being nearly tasteless. The bitter is very slight, and not unpleasant to the most sensitive, delicate woman or child.

3d, It is less costly: the price will fluctuate with the rise and fall of barks, but will always be much less than the Sulphate of Quinine.

4th, It meets indications not met by that Salt.

The following well-known Analytical Chemists say: —

"UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 22, 1875.
"I have tested CINCHO-QUININE, and have found it to contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine.
F. A. GENTH,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy."

"LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Feb. 1, 1875.

"I hereby certify that I have made a chemical examination of the contents of a bottle of CINCHO-QUININE; and by direction I made a qualitative ex-

amination for quinine, quinidine, and cinchonine, and hereby certify that I found these alkaloids in CINCHO-QUININE.

C. GILBERT WHEELER,
Professor of Chemistry."

"I have made a careful analysis of the contents of a bottle of your CINCHO-QUININE, and find it to contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine.

S. P. SHARPLES, State Assayer of Mass."

TESTIMONIALS.

"WELLFLEET, MASS., Nov. 17, 1876.
"I have used CINCHO-QUININE, and can say without any hesitation it has proved superior to the sulphate of quinine.
J. G. JOHNSON, M.D."

"MARTINSBURG, MO., Aug. 15, 1876.
"I use the CINCHO-QUININE altogether among children, preferring it to the sulphate.
DR. E. R. DOUGLASS."

"LIVERPOOL, PENN., June 1, 1876.
"I have used CINCHO-QUININE, obtaining better results than from the sulphate in those cases in which quinine is indicated.
DR. I. C. BARLOTT."

"RENFROW'S STATION, TENN., July 4, 1876.
"I am well pleased with the CINCHO-QUININE, and think it is a better preparation than the sulphate.
W. H. HALBERT."

"ST. LOUIS, MO., April, 1875.
"I regard it as one of the most valuable additions ever made to our materia medica.
GEORGE C. PITZER, M.D."

"RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1877.
"I believe that the combination of the several cinchona alkaloids is more generally useful in practice than the sulphate of quinine uncombined.

"Yours truly, LANDON B. EDWARDS, M.D.
Member Va. State Board of Health,
and Sec'y and Treas. Medical Society of Va."

"CENTREVILLE, MICH.
"I have used several ounces of the CINCHO-QUININE, and have not found it to fail in a single instance. I have used no sulphate of quinine in my practice since I commenced the use of the CINCHO-QUININE, as I prefer it. F. C. BATEMAN, M.D."

"NORTH-EASTERN FREE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
908 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Penn.
Feb. 29, 1876.

"In typhoid and typhus fevers I always prescribe the CINCHO-QUININE in conjunction with other appropriate medicines, the result being as favorable as with former cases where the sulphate had been used.
"F. A. GAMAGE, M.D."

Price-Lists and Descriptive Catalogues furnished upon application.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,

(SUCCESSORS TO JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.)

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